

U.S. Is Said to Plan Air Strikes if Iraq Uses Gas on Rebels

State Department Warns Envoys Against Chemical Weapons Attack

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bush administration officials have drawn up plans to use air strikes against any Iraqi military unit that uses poison gas on rebels battling President Saddam Hussein, according to senior administration officials.

The military planning followed the receipt in Washington of U.S. and allied intelligence reports stating that Mr. Hussein's military commanders had issued orders to field officers in two Shiite holy cities, An Najaf and Karbala, to use chemical weapons to put down uprisings in those cities, administration and allied officials said.

"If he uses gas, we are right there in the country and I don't think morally we could let him do it and not do anything about it," said an official familiar with administration planning.

[Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said, "We would not look at all favorably on any use by Iraq of chemical weapons." Agency France-Presse reported Sunday from Riyadh, where Mr. Baker was holding talks on Mideast peace initiatives.

[Mr. Baker declined to say whether the U.S. military had already selected targets in Iraq should the bombing resume.]

Senior Iraqi diplomats in Washington and New York were summoned by State Department officials and warned that the United States would not tolerate chemical attacks on rebellious Iraqi citizens.

One warning was delivered by Thomas R. Pickering, the American representative at the United Nations, to Abdul Amir Anbari, the Iraqi delegate.

The Iraqis denied any intention of using chemical weapons, but U.S. officials noted that Mr. Hussein had named a new interior minister, Ali Hassan Majid, who is believed to have ordered the use of poison gas on Iraqi Kurds in 1988.

The intelligence reports were based on intercepted communications between the Iraqi high command and field commanders, officials said. But no subsequent intelligence has indicated that such weapons have been used, despite assertions by Iraqi opposition groups that their forces have suffered mustard gas attacks.

A senior administration official said one intercepted communication was very precise in its reference to chemical agents and, therefore, immediately set off alarms in Washington.

"We got an intercept on Thursday indicating that they were going to drop a gas bomb on a specific place at a specific time," the official said. Referring to the diplomatic warning that followed, he added, "We told them in very explicit terms that this was something that would not be countenanced."

Another official from an allied government said the intercepted communication was an instruction from the military high command in Baghdad urging field commanders to "use the liquids" because "time is not on our side."

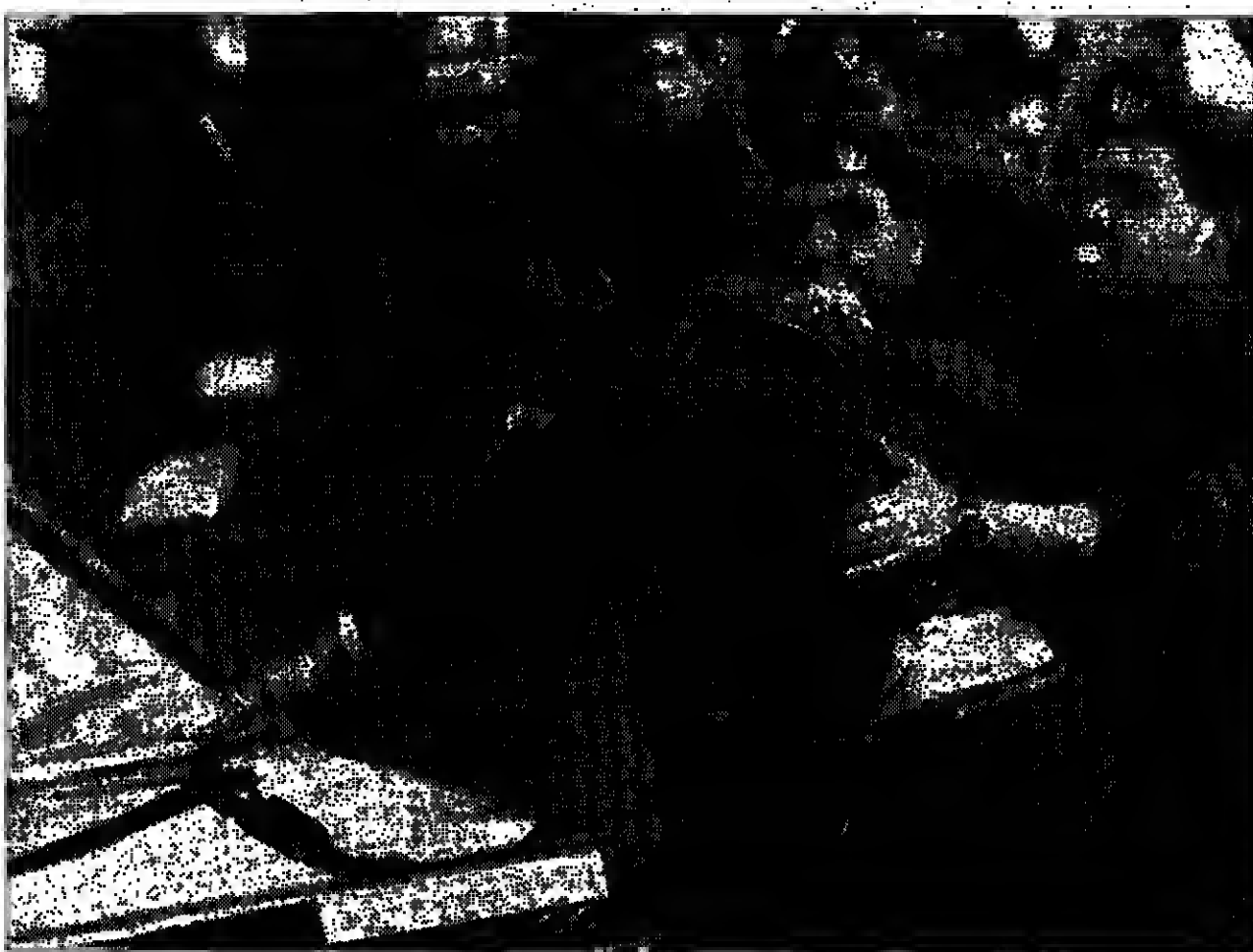
U.S. officials expressed hope that their warning, backed by the fact that American and allied forces occupy 20 percent of Iraqi territory and have dominion over the Iraqi skies, would deter Baghdad from using chemical arms on the rebels.

Administration officials did not state publicly what actions U.S. forces might take if a chemical attack against Iraqi civilians was detected, and no final decision had been made on the military options.

But they said the main recommendation drawn up by the National Security Council was for air strikes rather than renewed ground attacks from U.S. forces in Iraq.

"The ground option is definitely precluded," the official said. "That leads into the destruction of Iraq, and we've said that won't happen. It would mean a longer ground war with the risk of backlash and casualties. An air strike was the most likely option."

The intelligence administration official said there had been no meeting so far between President George Bush and his senior aides to review the options.



Border police restraining a Jewish man from attacking a car owned by an Arab in Jerusalem on Sunday. Reports that four women were stabbed to death by an Arab man prompted demonstrations in Jerusalem and among Jewish settlers in the West Bank. Page 3.

Arabs Balk at Peace Overtures to Israel

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Arab governments, after a meeting with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, balked Sunday at offering any reconciliation in the Middle East peace process and instead pressed for concessions from Israel on the occupied territories and the Palestinians.

Mr. Baker, who visits Israel on Monday, responded by saying, "We still have a long, long way to go."

"So therefore," he said, "I don't think it is surprising that you do not have Arab governments coming out and unilaterally making statements about steps they would be willing to take in the absence of knowing a little more about what might develop as the process moves forward."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Israeli officials said recently that they were looking for signs from some of the Arab states that they might be prepared to end the state of belligerence against Israel now that the Gulf war is over. Such small confidence-building measures, they said, could be the beginning of the reconciliation.

Meeting here with the foreign ministers from Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Baker said he had asked them to consider what actions they might take if his talks in Israel were productive.

He is apparently seeking to begin a process by which both Israel and the Arab states could take joint steps toward peace. The Arab response Sunday may be part of a process of putting pressure on Israel in anticipation of a draw-out process in which both sides make concessions.

As he flew to Egypt later Sunday, Mr. Baker said he had received "some indication very recently" that a group of Palestinians wanted to meet with him in Israel.

There were reports from Israel on Sunday that the group had been approved by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, with which the U.S. broke off a dialogue last year. A senior State Department official said that the list of people proposed for the meeting with Mr. Baker comprised individuals with whom the United States has had frequent contact.

Mr. Baker acknowledged that he was not "overly optimistic" about the peace process. In response to questions, he said of his two-track approach: "Please don't declare it dead until it's actually dead. I happen to think it's at least alive until we explore the concept and the possibilities with the leadership of Israel."

The Arab ministers gave a general endorsement to the four-point postwar agenda outlined by President George Bush and Mr. Baker. The foreign ministers appeared enthusiastic about some portions of it, including an effort to eliminate from the Middle East weapons of mass destruction and the means for delivering them.

Mr. Baker and the ministers also held discussions about the creation of an Arab peacekeeping force in the Gulf, which will be dominated by Egyptian and Syrian troops.

His meeting with the Arab ministers was of symbolic importance, displaying a closer relationship between the United States and some of the participants than before they had joined the coalition that defeated Iraq.

U.S. officials hope to forge a new Arab power base around the leading partners of the coalition in Cairo, Damascus and Riyadh.

But the Arab governments' statement issued after the meeting suggested that the Gulf war had not dramatically changed their postwar agenda outlined by President Baker, Page 5.

Giant Crowds In Russia Seek Resignation Of Gorbachev

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators held rallies across the giant Russian Republic on Sunday to call for the resignation of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and express support for his principal rival, Boris N. Yeltsin.

The protests in Moscow and elsewhere in the country, and a fiery speech Saturday by Mr. Yeltsin in which he called for an all-out offensive against the ruling Communist Party, suggest that the struggle for power in the Soviet Union is moving toward a climax.

Seemingly to sum up the mood of many of the demonstrators who gathered Sunday outside the Kremlin wall, a poster read: "Gorbachev, once you led us forward, now you are leading us backward. We demand that you quit."

The coordinated show of support for Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, occurs a week before a nationwide referendum on whether to preserve the Soviet Union as a federation of republics. Most speakers urged participants to vote "no" in the referendum or, if they balked at demonstrating their lack of confidence in the Gorbachev leadership.

On Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin launched a new offensive against the Soviet Communist Party, saying that the time had come for a decisive push to ensure the triumph of democracy in the Soviet Union.

"Let's declare war on the leadership of the country, which has led us into a quagmire," Mr. Yeltsin told a supportive Moscow audience. "This year will be decisive. Either Communists, hard-liners 'will strangle the democracy,' he said, 'or we will survive and win.'"

The size of the rally Sunday in Moscow's Manezh Square rivaled demonstrations in February last year, when the anti-government movement is generally believed to have peaked. The most significant difference was the repeated calls for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation, in contrast to last year when most demonstrators still expressed measured support for the father of perestroika and glasnost.

Leading progressives said they feared that Mr. Gorbachev might try to use a "yes" vote in the referendum next Sunday as an excuse to crush the democratic opposition and rebellious republics. Voters across the Soviet Union are being asked whether they are in favor of the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of sovereign republics "that guarantees the rights and freedoms of all individuals."

The liberal mayor of Moscow, Gavril K. Popov, said that the real question in the referendum was whether "we trust the leadership of this country," and that the answer should be "a resounding no."

The large turnout in Moscow and other Russian cities was a convincing demonstration of Mr. Yeltsin's continued popular appeal, his main political asset in the coming confrontation with Mr. Gorbachev.

Public opinion polls have suggested that the Russian leader's approval rating dropped sharply in the last few months, largely because of his inability to improve the economy, but it appears to have picked up since he called for Mr. Gorbachev's resignation last month.

Mr. Gorbachev's approval rating has slumped even more dramatically and shows few signs of recovery. But unlike Mr. Yeltsin, the Soviet president has the resources of the vast economic bureaucracy, the armed forces and the Communist Party to draw on. Constitutionally, he can remain in office until March 1994 without facing an election.

Over the last two weeks, the state-controlled media have launched an extensive propaganda campaign to persuade Soviets to vote "yes" in the referendum, suggested by Mr. Gorbachev's resignation last month.

See MOSCOW, Page 2.

Kiosk

Weizsäcker Backs Berlin

BONN (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker has urged the Bundestag, or parliament, to move from Bonn to Berlin, saying that a Berlin base would place the government at the center of Europe and encourage integration of Eastern Europe with the West.

Mr. Weizsäcker, a former West Berlin mayor, was immediately criticized by Bonn supporters, who accused him of overstepping his largely symbolic office.

Bundestag leaders were scheduled to hold a first round of talks on Thursday on moving to Berlin. A final vote is expected before its summer recess, which begins in mid-June.

General News

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Belgrade remained tense after 2 persons were killed in street protests. Page 2.

Business/Finance

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Israel Plans for 10,000 Territory Homes

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A report by the Housing Ministry on construction plans to accommodate the wave of Soviet immigrants shows that more than 10,000 units will be located in the occupied territories despite a pledge by the government to the Bush administration to place all such housing inside Israel.

Issued last week by the ministry's Administration for Construction for Immigrants, the document suggests that the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is flouting promises that were used to obtain \$400 million in U.S. loan guarantees for housing construction, government critics said Sunday.

But spokesmen for Mr. Shamir contended that there had been no change in policy, since the building plan described in the report — a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post — has not been officially adopted.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d approved the loan program last month after assurances from Mr. Shamir that Israel did not plan to build housing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for the hundreds of thousands of Soviet immigrants expected in the coming years. The possibility that Israel might put immigrants in the territories has raised alarms in the Arab world and prompted the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to warn last year that immigration to Israel could be curtailed if it were used to expand settlements.

But the Housing Ministry report contains extensive listing of new temporary and permanent housing for Jewish settlements in the territories, all under the heading Project Immigration.

The report shows that of a projected 54,614 new units, 7,100 are planned for the West Bank and Gaza; 1,100 are planned for the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in 1967, and 2,000 are intended for areas in Jerusalem that fall outside Israel's internationally recognized border, known as the Green Line.

Government officials on Sunday offered conflicting accounts of the plan. See ISRAEL, Page 5.

Message on the Dollar: Higher, and Fast

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Money talks. And in a shout that stunned even market professionals, it is saying that the dollar is headed sharply higher, and fast.

The message is not fundamentally different from what the professionals have been forecasting — that the dollar could hit 1.70 Deutsche marks by midyear and perhaps 1.90 DM by year-end. But between now and then, the professionals said, the dollar was headed for a setback to 1.50 DM or slightly lower.

That view was forcefully rejected by the market Friday when the dollar was driven beyond a psychologically important chart point to a six-month closing high of 1.5693 DM. Its best level of the day was 1.5712 DM.

The timing of the move was spectacular: on the eve of a weekend, which usually blankets the market in caution, and in defiance of the news that was supposed to cause the dollar to crumble.

The unmistakable message from the market — and confirmed by the performance of the New York bond market — is that the easing by the Fed is its last, that the recession is effectively over.

This was ratified in the bond market, where prices fell, pushing up yields. The apparent contradiction of short-term rates easing and long-term rates rising reflects bondholders' anticipation that the Fed's next move, whenever that may happen, will be to increase rates.

The conviction that the end of the Gulf war means a revival of consumer confidence and the beginning of the end to the recession is what's driving markets.

Thus, the February jobs data, which surprised analysts and indicated that the recession was getting worse, was totally disregarded by financial market participants who saw that as old news made irrelevant by the cease-fire on Feb. 28.

This buoyant view about the postwar economic outlook also explains the readiness of See DOLLAR, Page 11.



Supporters of Boris Yeltsin chanting slogans hostile to President Gorbachev in Moscow on Sunday.

Iraq in Disarray: A Firsthand Account

The writer of this article was seized by Iraqi soldiers near Basra, Iraq, on March 4. He was freed in Baghdad on Friday and arrived Saturday in Amman, Jordan.

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Republican Guard soldiers, their green uniforms dirty and torn, crouched near a cement wall in a small mud-and-wattle village and warily viewed the rooftops above. Rapid bursts of fire from AK-47s ripped through the rain, the bullets splattering in the ankle-deep mud and pinging against the cement. Cries of confusion were heard up and down the street as soldiers tumbled to take cover.

"Shutes!" an Iraqi soldier asked of another, "or army?" The fact that the soldier had lost all certainty of who the enemy was — deserters or Muslim fundamentalist rebels — showed the depth of disarray that has seized Iraq since the allied rout of Baghdad's forces from Kuwait.

The firefight, in a village 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Basra, took place Tuesday on the road going north to Baghdad. It pitted the Shites against a Republican Guard unit of about 600 men.

The battle was one of dozens that have taken place since the allies defeated and humiliated President Saddam Hussein's army. This correspondent, riding in a jeep under armed guard, spent three days with the unit after being captured by Iraqi soldiers in southern Iraq.

Although he and five colleagues were told that they were guests, they were kept under armed guard and told to inform curious onlookers that they were Yugoslavs.

Rebels have taken control of numerous small villages along the road from Basra to Baghdad, burning police stations and killing local officials, while gun battles have erupted up all traffic on the few remaining routes in the south. Major cities like Basra, An Najaf and Karbala have become battlegrounds, as Shiite rebels have seized on the country's disarray in the wake of the war to mount their uprising.

The ground war that might have taken place in Kuwait is now being fought in Iraq, not between Baghdad and its coalition adversaries but between the government and its internal enemies. Mr. Hussein's hold on power lies in the balance.

In the firefight north of Basra, bullets popped from assault weapons up and down the street. Soldiers tumbled in their vests for new magazines. They slipped and fell in the mud, around.

See REPORTER, Page 5.

U.S. Goes to Bat for Business Abroad

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Late last year, just before Saudi Arabia was expected to award a major telephone contract to Alcatel of France and L. M. Ericsson of Sweden, the U.S. government decided to throw a bit of its weight around.

At a time when more than 500,000 American troops were moving into the desert kingdom, Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher sent a note to his Saudi counterpart, Soliman Solaim, urging the Saudis to reconsider. Now Saudi Arabia is discussing the project with AT&T.

American industry has always followed the flag, and Washington has long supported U.S. oil interests in the Middle East. But there is something new in the mad scramble among American businesses to help a grateful Kuwait and Saudi Arabia rebuild their economies after the war in the Gulf. This time, the Bush administration is going out of its way to help open the door.

For decades, the U.S. government has shied away from the common practice among European and Japanese leaders of serving as front men for their nation's leading industries in going after big foreign contracts. No more. Little by little, the United States is starting to do business abroad just like everybody else.

"We no longer enjoy the luxury of being above the fray," said Alan Stiga, international economist for Kissinger Associates in New York. "You are starting to see a subtle, but very important, shift in the Bush administration toward a trade policy based on the idea that the government can and should play a much more significant role in helping American companies compete overseas."

The reconstruction of Kuwait, expected to cost at least \$50 billion and probably \$100 billion or more, is the most obvious example. Long before the allied fighting began, the State Department convinced the Kuwaitis to locate their postwar recovery team in Washington rather than London or Riyadh. And this week the Commerce Department will open a Foreign Commercial Service office in Kuwait to ensure, as Mr. Mosbacher put it, "that U.S. business can get their fair share of contracts."

Of course, the U.S. government doesn't. See LOBBY, Page 9.

APR 10 1991

Ex-French Foreign Minister Fears a 'Fundamentalist Surge'

Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister from 1981 to 1984, was an outspoken dove during the Gulf crisis. Mr. Cheysson, who withheld public comment during the ground war, spoke to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about his views following the coalition's defeat of Iraq.

Q. In your efforts to promote a diplomatic solution to the crisis, you made apocalyptic-sounding predictions about the cost of a Gulf war, suggesting that it would be a catastrophe for the West in terms of its relations with the Arab world. Militarily, you predicted massive casualties, in the tens of thousands.

A. I should have said 200,000 — a massacre, with a terrifying impact on the masses in all Arab countries, including the coalition allies.

Q. Are you blaming the coalition for these deaths, which you put at a much higher figure than I've heard, and not President Saddam Hussein? You dismiss allied claims about minimizing civilian casualties?

A. Of course Saddam was partly responsible. He walked into a trap, then reacted with brutality, utterly unacceptable brutality. But I categorically reject

anions about avoiding unnecessary damage. The allied goal of annihilating Iraq's economy was bound to involve civilian casualties. Why don't you ask why the air war lasted 40 days instead of 15 as planned?

Q. President François Mitterrand says that the attacks in Iraq were militarily justified in a war to free Kuwait.

A. No one could believe that.

Q. You sought a diplomatic solution to prevent war. In retrospect, was there ever

MONDAY Q&A

a realistic chance of obtaining a withdrawal peacefully?

A. The Americans were determined to go to war from the start. And I don't say that they were wrong in their approach. Saddam, in August, might have been open to a deal, but he quickly turned unbelievably stubborn. He fully realized — and I am in a position to know this — that he would be crushed if there was a war. He refused to believe that the Americans would go to war, right to the end.

Q. Knowing that, why did you insist publicly that there would not be a war? Even as late as January, you were giving interviews, including many in Arab newspapers, playing down the threat. Weren't

your statements undermining the coalition's campaign to make Baghdad realize its predicament and comply with United Nations resolutions in time to avoid a war?

A. I was being begged to say that by people around Saddam and other Arabs close to him. They told me, "We have to make Saddam feel he has won so he can withdraw."

Q. But a face-saving withdrawal such as you suggest would have left him believing he had successfully cowed the world. What kind of outlook would that have left?

A. I confess I thought that there was a degree of intelligence in Saddam, a subtlety, that justified the gamble. But I overestimated his political sophistication.

Q. Suppose France had followed your recommendations and declined to join the war effort. Where would France be today? Wouldn't its new allies be Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and what is left of Iraq?

A. France was never going to side with the PLO after Yasser Arafat made the unbelievable political mistake of supporting Saddam. But France could have adopted the stance of other European countries, or the Soviet Union, and today

it would be better placed to act if complications develop and Washington needs a reliable ally with the right credentials.

Q. But if France had deserted the coalition, how could the allies envisage the division of labor you suggest, leaving Paris in charge of diplomacy after the allies fought the battles? France would be isolated from the United States.

A. So what? Would that be so bad? You'll see, if things turn sour this time, how gladly we'll turn to Moscow.

Q. But Moscow has no leverage.

A. Oh really? I hope you don't have cause to regret that remark in the weeks ahead. We'll be glad of Soviet intervention, if things develop the way I fear.

Q. What fear is that?

A. If Shiite Muslim fundamentalists gain control of southern Iraq, the millennial balance between Arabs and Persians will be upset, and a fundamentalist surge that starts with Iraq's holy cities will go on to threaten Mecca and Saudi Arabia. Before the war, Arabs constantly told us that the destruction of Saddam would create this risk.

Q. You constantly said that a war would unite the Arab world against the West. Such views are characterized by Saudi Arabia's ambassador in Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, as "Arab-

ists selling the Arabs short." He said, "They think either we don't have brains or they think of us in a romantic sense — white robes, white horses" — unable to be lucid about Mr. Hussein.

A. I don't see any reason to revise my thinking. Except about Israel, which everyone owes a great deal to restrain. Even so, the Arab masses are suffering a frightening shock at Iraq's humiliating collapse. And Arabs feel it was imposed on them.

Q. But Mr. Mitterrand and you consulted every conceivable Arab, inside the coalition and out. It was Mr. Hussein who would not talk to you — or to other Arabs.

A. That's fine rhetoric, but talk to the Arabs about what they think. The long-term reaction is going to be terrifying, even in the coalition countries.

Q. If you fear an Iranian push westward, what response do you recommend?

A. I'm not sure what can be done. Commendably, the Americans have demonstrated their willingness to assume their responsibilities in the Gulf, as they did in seeking — rightly — to curtail Saddam's inordinate power. And if the postwar problems are treated in the spirit suggested by President Bush, everything I've just said is beside the point.

Belgrade Is Tense After Mass Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Security forces intervened repeatedly Sunday to disperse hundreds of people attempting to demonstrate in central Belgrade against Serbia's Communist government.

Two persons were killed and at least 76 were injured Saturday when police used tear gas, water cannons and gunfire to break up a demonstration by thousands of residents calling for the removal of Slobodan Milosevic, the hard-line president of Serbia.

The demonstrations and violence were seen by many here as a sharp rebuke to Mr. Milosevic, who has long rejected liberalization and support in his republic through strict appeals to Serbian nationalism and an avowed determination to preserve Yugoslavia as a multinational socialist state.

The protesters Saturday taunted police with shouts of "Communist Red Bandits" and chants of "Slobo out!" and "Slobo-Stalin!"

Yugoslavia's collective presidency announced it had ordered the army to intervene, an implicit acknowledgment that the local police were unable to control the situation. Mr. Milosevic appealed for calm in a brief televised statement Saturday and asked Serbs to stop taking grievances to the streets.

The secession-minded republics of Slovenia and Croatia said Sunday that they had voted against deploying the army because it would further reduce the chances of solving disputes in Yugoslavia.

"Talks hardly seem possible now in a situation where the army is being used as an instrument of persecution," said the Croatian presidential spokesman, Mario Nobilo. Slovenia and Croatia boycotted a meeting of the state presidency in Belgrade on Sunday in protest of the crackdown. They have threatened to secede unless Yugoslavia becomes a looser alliance, angering Serbia, the largest republic, which wants the country to remain a centrally ruled federation.

M.H. Friedman Dies, Invented The 'Rabbit Test'

New York Times Service

Maurice Harold Friedman, 87, a physician and reproductive-physiology researcher who developed the "rabbit test" to determine pregnancy, died Friday of cancer at his home in Sarasota, Florida.

It was while teaching physiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in the early 1930s that Dr. Friedman developed his test for pregnancy, which became widely known as the "rabbit test."

In the test, a woman's urine sample was injected into a female rabbit. If the woman was pregnant, the urine would contain hormones that would cause the rabbit to become pregnant.

Asked to comment on the efficiency of his test, Dr. Friedman would say: "It's highly reliable. The only more reliable test is to wait nine months."

Later, the Friedman test was replaced by pregnancy kits that determine the presence of the hormones in pregnant women without the use of animals.

The two largest opposition parties, the Serbian Renewal Movement and the Democratic Party, announced Sunday that their deputies would boycott parliament to protest the arrest Saturday of two opposition leaders. Other parties were expected to follow suit.

Nineteen non-Communist legislators also protested the arrest of the Serbian Renewal Movement leaders, Vuk Draskovic and Jovan Marjanovic, by launching a hunger strike late Saturday.

In recent months, Yugoslavia has watched the deterioration of ties among its six republics. But the violence Saturday appeared to be an escalation of the situation, stemming from growing dissent over the leadership of Mr. Milosevic and his Socialist Party, the former Communists.

Mr. Milosevic has combined an old-style command economy with an appeal to Serbian nationalists who would like to preserve and enhance their republic's dominance of the five others. The opposition groups that organized the rally Saturday contend that he remains a Communist in fact, if not in name.

On Sunday, demonstrators were turned back as they tried to reach Republic Square, the starting point for the demonstrations Saturday.

Hundreds of Yugoslav Army tanks and armored vehicles were deployed late Saturday in the main streets and intersections of Belgrade. The vehicles were stationed in front of the parliament building, television station and other government offices.

Armed troops in gas masks and bullet-proof vests manned checkpoints and patrolled the streets.

The Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug, said the tanks and armored personnel carriers were moved out of Republic Square on Sunday afternoon, and reporters driving through the city saw no tanks along main roads where they had been stationed earlier.

But security remained tight as police patrolled, dispersing small groups of people who gathered in the square.

In the protest Saturday, thousands of stone-throwing demonstrators converged on central Belgrade, storming police barriers and setting up barricades of overturned cars and tricycles.

The fashionable shopping arcade where the protest took place was turned into a battle zone. Police twice used tear gas and water cannons against the demonstrators, who headed for the parliament building.

The street clashes were the worst in the city since the 1930s. The number of demonstrators was estimated at 30,000 to 100,000.

Doctors at Belgrade's emergency hospital identified the dead as a 54-year-old policeman and an 18-year-old youth, and said that two other people had been treated for gunshot wounds. The cause of the deaths was not specified.

The violence began Saturday at 11:30 A.M., when tens of thousands of people gathered in a public square in Belgrade for a protest organized by the Serbian Movement for Renewal, the main Serbian opposition party.

Serbia is in the midst of a severe economic crisis, with unemployment above 16 percent. Many companies have not paid their workers in months, and banks are staggering near collapse, with most people unable to withdraw money from hard-currency savings accounts.

Organizers said they were specifically protesting the management of the state-run television, which they favored Mr. Milosevic.

(AP, NYT, AP, Reuters)



Albanians waiting for food outside the San Vito Church in Brindisi, which has been overwhelmed by the arrival of thousands of refugees.

Demoralized Albanians Sail Back Home

BRINDISI, Italy — Albanian refugees took over a ship and sailed for home on Sunday, angry at their squalid living conditions in the Italian port they fled to days before.

The 5,787-ton freighter Tirana sailed out of Brindisi to cheers and shouts of "Viva Albania" from the men, women and children packed on its deck.

"We estimate there are between 1,500 and 2,000 refugees on board and they have been given permission to sail back to Albania," the Brindisi deputy police chief said.

The Albanian ship docked on Thursday with more than 5,000 people on board. It was part of an exodus of about 20,000 refugees that has caught Italian authorities unprepared.

Two Albanians still on the dock

when the Tirana pulled out ran after it, scrambling on board up ropes thrown over the sides by other refugees.

Only a handful stayed on the harbor to wave them good-bye. The thousands camping on the dockside in increasingly squalid conditions since Thursday had been moved to emergency reception centers.

The refugees took over the Tirana earlier on Sunday, saying they would use force if necessary to go back to their homeland, only days after thousands stormed Albanian ports and clambered on board any boat that might take them to Italy.

Local authorities impounded the Tirana, saying it was unseaworthy, but backtracked when the refugees seized the vessel. The Tirana looked in much better shape than other refugee ships.

Italy agreed to let the Tirana sail after getting assurances from Albania that the refugees would not be persecuted and that the ship would not be used to ferry Albanians to Italy in the future.

Franco Bocarelli, a spokesman for the Civil Protection Ministry which is handling the emergency, said a third condition was that two Italian warships would escort the Tirana back to Albania's territorial waters.

Some of the refugees said they had not expected to find such chaos in Italy.

The Italian government has come under heavy criticism from local and opposition politicians who have accused it of failing to react quickly enough to the crisis.

In Rome, officials reported that

Martelli would probably go to Tirana on Monday to discuss the crisis or that Albania's foreign minister might come to Rome instead. Mr. Martelli has said that most of the refugees will be sent home.

In Brussels, the EC Commission said it was giving one million Ecu (\$1.3 million) in emergency aid, said a third condition was that two Italian warships would escort the Tirana back to Albania's territorial waters.

In his regular Sunday Angelus message, Pope John Paul said his prayers were with the Albanians.

"Faced with so many people in anguish, no one can remain indifferent," he said in St. Peter's Square. "We pray that God may help the authorities to find just solutions which respect the dignity of man."

MOSCOW: Hundreds of Thousands Rally Against Gorbachev in Russia

(Continued from page 1)

getting that the future of the country is at stake.

Opinion polls commissioned by the Communist Party indicate that about 60 percent of those taking part will vote "yes." There is likely to be a boycott of the poll in at least six non-Slavic republics, including the three Baltic states.

Several republics have added their own questions to the referendum in an attempt to deny Moscow the possibility of claiming a "yes" vote as an expression of confidence in Mr. Gorbachev's leadership.

Voters in Russia will be asked to approve a directly elected presidency for the largest and wealthiest Soviet republic, a position tailor-made for Mr. Yeltsin.

Pro-Yeltsin rallies were held Sunday in numerous Russian cities, including Leningrad, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Novosibirsk and Yeltsin's hometown, Sverdlovsk.

Tass said it said that resolutions were adopted at many of the rallies, urging a "no" vote in the March 17 referendum.

In his speech Saturday, Mr. Yeltsin sharply criticized a proposed new federal treaty redefining the division of power between the Kremlin and the Soviet republics.

He also said that Russia, which covers a larger area and has a greater population than the other 14 republics combined, could soon announce new plans for a rapid transition from a centrally planned economy to a free-market system.

The address to a meeting of liberal politicians and labor leaders marked a significant escalation in Mr. Yeltsin's feud with Mr. Gorbachev.

In the speech, Mr. Yeltsin sharpened his attacks on Mr. Gorbachev personally, saying that many politicians who had come to power "under democratic slogans" had turned out to be "traitors and enemies of democracy."

Riposting Saturday night, one of Mr. Gorbachev's closest aides accused Mr. Yeltsin of fomenting a program of civil disobedience against the leadership of the country, while the Soviet parliamentary speaker, Anatoli Lukyanov, denounced Mr. Yeltsin's remarks and predicted they would provoke a

sharp response in the legislature on Monday.

"Such irresponsibility, calling for even greater divisions in this country, is impermissible," Mr. Lukyanov said in an interview with state-run television. "We are now dealing with questions of life and death for our country, the development of our economy."

The Kremlin also is clearly worried by a recent surge in politically motivated labor unrest, particularly among the country's coal miners. Tens of thousands of miners in the Ukraine, Western Siberia and the Arctic Circle region of Yakutia went on strike last week to demand the resignation of Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet legislature, as well as steep pay increases.

Parliament Hands Walesa a Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — In President Lech Walesa's first major legislative defeat, the parliament has rejected his call to disband immediately and voted instead to hold parliamentary elections in the fall.

Mr. Walesa's supporters said Sunday that Poland's parliament had lost credibility by rejecting his call to dissolve itself immediately.

By a vote of 314 to 18, 40 abstentions, the lower chamber, or Sejm, decided Saturday to work through the summer and hold elections by Oct. 30. The elections, which Mr. Walesa wanted to conduct by May 26, would be the nation's first fully free parliamentary vote since World War II.

"The credibility of the Sejm was violently thrown into question," Mr. Walesa's spokesman, Andrzej

Dryciński, said. "The decision goes against the expectations of most political groups, including those represented in parliament."

Mr. Walesa had requested on Thursday that the parliament set down immediately. The legislature was elected in June 1989 under a formula that reserved two-thirds of its 460 seats for the Communists and for allied parties.

Though only partially free, the 1989 elections led to the formation of the first non-Communist government in the Soviet bloc since just after World War II.

During the debate last week, former Communist or Communist-allied deputies, who have only a slim chance of being re-elected, argued strongly against breaking up the body for spring elections. They said the chamber has important tasks to finish and claimed there was insufficient time for an election campaign before a scheduled June visit by Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Walesa, saying he wanted a

parliament with a small number of strong parties, has also proposed election rules under which half the Sejm's members would be elected in a winner-take-all vote.

The other half of the seats would be distributed proportionally according to the overall vote, a formula that might allow representation to some minor parties. Mr. Walesa said he wanted to avoid a parliament made up of many small contingents forming unstable coalitions.

(AP, Reuters)

Corruption Trial in Greek Spotlight

ATHENS — The biggest corruption trial in Greece this century opens Monday with Andreas Papandreu, the former prime minister, charged with accepting thousands of dollars of bribes.

Mr. Papandreu, 72, and three senior ministers in his defeated Socialist government will be tried by a special court set up by parliament in September 1989.

In connection with a \$200 million bank scandal that broke in 1988, they face criminal charges that include accepting bribes, receiving stolen money and breach-

ing public faith in carrying out their duties.

A fiery populist speaker who still leads the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and has the loyalty of 40 percent of the electorate, Mr. Papandreu is also charged with instigating a scheme to pocket millions of dollars in interest payments on state accounts.

If convicted, he could face a life sentence.

Mr. Papandreu, who divorced his U.S.-born wife to marry a young airline stewardess, scored a landslide election victory in 1981 to become Greece's first Socialist

prime minister. He ruled for eight years and seemed all but certain to coast to a third term.

Mr. Papandreu set up a vast welfare state, especially in the countryside where his building programs and efforts to bring social services to rural areas brought a solid following.

But a scandal at the private Bank of Crete in 1988 engulfed the government. Top ministers were implicated, or resigned over the affair, paralyzing the Papandreu government in its last year in power and leading to a crushing election defeat in June 1989.

WORLD BRIEFS

Warring South Africans in Peace Bid

ALEXANDRIA, South Africa (AP) — Leaders of warring black factions asked for military and police reinforcements Sunday to help end battles that killed 33 people in this township.

After a protracted uprising Saturday, backers of the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party fought with guns, knives and sticks; by Sunday night, a police spokesman said that 33 persons were dead and more than 50 had been injured. In an unusual joint request, delegations from the ANC and Inkatha urged security forces to keep the groups' supporters "at a safe distance" from each other amid efforts to implement a cease-fire.

After two days of meetings, both delegations urged supporters to put down their weapons. Such peace calls have been ignored, and on Sunday Inkatha supporters lined a dirt road, spears and axes in hand. At the end of the road was an armored personnel carrier, and beyond it an Inkatha worker hostel ringed with razor wire to keep residents inside and others out.

7 Rebels Killed as Salvadorans Vote

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — Seven leftist rebels were killed in a clash with army troops on Sunday despite an election-day truce in El Salvador's 11-year civil war.

Hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans voted peacefully in national and municipal elections, unaffected by the violence in the eastern part of the country. Leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front pledged for the first time not to sabotage the elections, but a military spokesman said that seven rebels had died in an isolated clash early Sunday in the eastern village of Isiqui, 200 kilometers (125 miles) from San Salvador.

Observers, radio reports and witnesses told of minor disputes and delays of up to two and a half hours in the opening of some polling stations.

Thai Junta Releases Prime Minister

BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand's ruling junta has released Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan from military custody but said martial law would not be lifted for several months in order to stop "opposition activities."

The release on Saturday of Mr. Chatichai, who had been held since the elected government was overthrown in a coup on Feb. 23, had been urged by the United States. The interim prime minister appointed by the junta, Anand Panyarachun, also reportedly said that he would only accept the temporary post if Mr. Chatichai were freed. After his release, Mr. Chatichai said he was retiring from politics.

Within hours of Mr. Chatichai's release, a military spokesman said martial law would remain in force until the interim government had promulgated a new constitution. The junta abolished Thailand's 1978 constitution and has drafted an interim charter granting it emergency powers to curb opposition.

Gandhi's Party Asks for May Election

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party ended days of political maneuvering aimed at staving off a general election by announcing Sunday that it had formally requested balloting in May.

The political situation in New Delhi has been unsettled since Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar resigned last week, telling President Ramaswamy Venkataraman that he could not create a stable government from a faction-ridden parliament.

"The Congress has decided that going back to people for a fresh mandate is the only right course," said a senior Congress Party leader, P.V. Narasimha Rao. He said that the party had written to the chief election commissioner asking for voting to be held between May 15 and 25.

Divided Nation Possible, Havel Says

PRAGUE (AP) — President Vaclav Havel said Sunday that Czechoslovakia might eventually split in two and that a referendum should find out how Slovaks feel about it.

"Breakup of the state is an alternative we must seriously think about," Mr. Havel said in a radio address. "If the Slovak nation prefers such a solution it has a legitimate right to get it, but it must happen in a constitutional manner."

Nationalists in Slovakia, the smaller, more eastern and rural of the country's republics, repeatedly have called for independence. They say that the federal government is dominated by Czech Socialist Republic and neglects Slovak interests. Public Against Violence, the leading political force in Slovakia, so far has supported Prague in its efforts to save the federation, but it split into factions last week over relations with the Czech republic and the federal government.

Deng Speech Hints at Policy Shift

BEIJING (NYT) — China on Sunday published a 30-year-old speech by the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, in what appeared to be a call for greater attention to the economy and less concern for ideological campaigns.

The People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Communist Party Central Committee, said it had Mr. Deng's permission in publishing the speech. Publication of the speech appeared to be an effort by Mr. Deng, 86, to refocus the nation on economic development and restructuring after nearly two years of hard-line political and economic policies.

China has been full of mixed signals since the government crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in 1989, and it was not clear whether publication of the speech indicated any major change of direction.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France and Middle East Airlines will resume flights to Amman, Jordan, after the break in services necessitated by the Gulf war, officials of both companies said Sunday in Amman.

An engine of a Philippine Airlines Boeing 747 caught fire on Sunday after landing at Manila airport, but none of the 267 people on board was hurt, airport officials said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belize, Gibraltar.
TUESDAY: Gabon, Lesotho, Mauritius, Zambia.
WEDNESDAY: Gabon, Liberia.
FRIDAY: Hungary, Liberia.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA				
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW		
Amsterdam	C 14	F 5	C 4	tr	Bangkok	C 34	F 34	to
Athens	17	10	W 10-15	cl	Beijing	28	18	cl
Batavia	19	16	W 10-15	cl	Hong Kong	32	22	cl
Bombay	28	21	SE 10-15	cl	Manila	30	20	cl
Buenos Aires	11	5	S 3-8	cl	New Delhi	30	20	cl
Calcutta	14	5	S 3-8	cl	Seoul	3	0	3w
Canton	14	5	S 3-8	cl	Singapore	3	0	3w
Chongqing	6	4	S 3-8	cl	Taipei	3	0	3w
Cebu	18	11	W 10-15	cl	Tokyo	38	27	cl
Dublin	10	5	S 3-8	cl		14	5	cl
Edinburgh	20	13	W 10-15	cl				
London	18	11	W 10-15	cl				
Lyons	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Madrid	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Moscow	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Paris	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Prague	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Rangoon	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Shanghai	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Singapore	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Tientsin	13	25	S 3-8	cl				
Yokohama	13	25	S 3-8	cl				

AFRICA			
	HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	26	16	10
Cas Town	26	16	10
Cape Town	26	16	10
Durban	26	16	10
Harare	26	16	10
Joannesburg	26	16	10
London	26	16	10
Lyons	26	16	10
Madrid	26	16	10
Moscow	26	16	10
Paris	26	16	10
Prague	26	16	10
Rangoon	26	16	10
Shanghai	26	16	10
Singapore	26	16	10
Tientsin	26	16	10
Yokohama	26	16	10

LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	
Buenos Aires	26	16	10
Cas Town	26	16	10
Cape Town	26	16	10
Durban	26	16	10
Harare	26	16	10
Joannesburg	26	16	10
London	26	16	10
Lyons	26	16	10
Madrid	26	16	10
Moscow	26	16	10
Paris	26	16	10
Prague	26	16	10
Rangoon	26	16	10
Shanghai	26	16	10
Singapore	26	16	10
Tientsin	26	16	10
Yokohama	26	16	10

AFTERMATH: The biggest unanswered question, as the troops head back home is: Will they have to do it all over again?

Arab Kills 4 Jews In Jerusalem on Eve of Baker Visit

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — An Arab man stabbed four Jewish women to death Sunday before he was shot and captured by the police, who said the attacker told them he was trying "to send a message" to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on the eve of his visit to Israel.

The incident was the most serious attack by a Palestinian against Israelis in four months, and prompted angry demonstrations by residents of Kiryat Hayovel, the West Jerusalem neighborhood where it occurred, as well as by Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. While the police reportedly fired guns into the air in Bethlehem, residents of Kiryat Hayovel stoned Arab cars and shouted "death to Arabs" and "Baker go home."

Authorities deployed riot police throughout Jerusalem to prevent further unrest and said they would ban Palestinians from the West Bank from entering Jerusalem for the next few days.

Mr. Baker was to arrive in Israel on Monday for a two-day visit as part of a tour of the Middle East, and was scheduled to tour the Old City, which is predominantly Arab, following his arrival.

The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which had spent the last week anxiously preparing for Mr. Baker's visit, seized on the latest violence to bolster its stand against concessions to the Palestinians in the regional peace process. Mr. Baker hopes to foster a "new spirit" in the region, and Mr. Shamir said the attack "undermines the difficulties we have in trying to find a solution to this conflict. We are dealing with hatred and extremism."

Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem linked the stabbings with "Saddam Hussein-style terrorism" and said the Palestinians "are repulsing anyone who tries to find any sort of

dialogue with them and will end up with no better results than Saddam Hussein."

Many Palestinians in the occupied territories adopted Mr. Hussein as a champion during the Gulf war. Israel placed most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip under curfew for much of the war and reduced the number of Palestinians allowed to travel to jobs in Israel.

The stabbings reinforced growing indications that violence between Israelis and Palestinians is resurging following the end of the war. Israeli troops have killed one Arab and injured more than 50 in demonstrations during the last week, while the Old City has been tense since the stabbings of a Jewish student there on the last day of the war.

Fourteen Israelis have been stabbed to death by Palestinians since Oct. 3, when clashes between police and demonstrators at the Temple Mount in the Old City left 17 Arabs dead and prompted an escalation of the three-year-old intifada, or Arab uprising against Israeli rule. Eight Palestinians have been killed in the incidents.

Israel radio said the assailant arrested Sunday was a 26-year-old male nurse from the Jabalya refugee camp, one of the poorest and most troubled areas of the Gaza Strip. It said he was hospitalized with a bullet wound in his leg.

Police said the attacker got out of a car near a busy intersection Sunday afternoon and began stabbing the women there with a long kitchen knife. Chasing his victims, he managed to stab four before an off-duty policeman saw him and shot him, the police said.

"Somebody got out of a car and started stabbing people," said a girl who was chased by the assailant. She said the man chased her with a knife, shouting "Allahu akbar," or "God is great."

— JACKSON DIEHL

How Allied Forces Improved Tactics

By Eric Schmitt
and Michael R. Gordon

RIYADH — Throughout the Gulf war, the Pentagon repeatedly asserted that the military campaign was running according to plan. But top military planners and pilots reviewing the allied air war against Iraq say they ran into unexpected problems from the start, including what they described as the worst weather in the region in 14 years, forcing tactical improvisations.

The officers say they were surprised by the resolve of Iraq's Republican Guard to remain in dug-in positions and by the proliferation of Scud missile launchers in southern Iraq. They also overestimated the ability of their warplanes to destroy important Iraqi bridges with unguided bombs.

But the allied air forces overcame these problems by diverting from their carefully scripted air strategy, trying out untested tactics and rushing over, advanced targeting equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Since the fighting with Iraq ended, top U.S. Air Force commanders have been studying the details of the air campaign — the most intensive ever waged — to draw lessons for future conflicts. The assessments of the air war in this article are based on interviews with senior U.S. Air Force officials, some of whom asked not to be identified.

Lieutenant General Charles Horner, the commander of allied air forces in the Gulf, said in an interview that the war had established that radar-evading "stealth" technology and the pinpoint accuracy of precision-guided bombs were changing the nature of air warfare. The F-117 stealth fighter accounted for only 3 percent of allied aircraft but struck 43 percent of the Iraqi targets that were hit, air force officials said.

Brigadier General Buster C. Glosson, a chief architect of the air campaign, said the allies' success had changed the definition of war.

"We've always looked at warfare as being speed, mass and surprise," he said. "I believe we've changed that forever to speed, precision and surprise."

To overcome problems, planners used a combination of new technologies and improvised tactics.

• After more than 100 missions in which F-15E, F-16 and F/A-18 planes dropping unguided bombs failed to knock out any of 42 important bridges in Iraq, U.S. military planners directed F-117s and F-111 fighter-bombers to attack the spans with 500-pound (225-kilogram) laser-guided bombs.

pick out enemy targets for attack by other planes. Military planners also devised a new technique for destroying Iraqi tanks buried under sandbags. Using night sensors that detected the heat from the tanks, F-111s and F-15Es blasted the entrenched armor with laser-guided bombs.

• When attacking the Scud missile launchers proved to be more difficult than expected, the air force rushed over targeting sensors for F-15Es, in some cases stripping them from planes on staging grounds in the United States.

While most aircraft performed well, the star of the air campaign was the F-117 stealth fighter. Its only previous test in combat was in the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, when F-117s flew two missions and missed their targets both times. But officials said the F-117 hit about 95 percent of its targets in the Gulf war.

In scheduling the air war, military planners timed the first attack to coincide with the absence of moonlight and with forecasts of clear weather. But 17 hours after the first bombs were dropped, what military planners described as the worst stretch of bad weather in 14 years engulfed Iraq and Kuwait.

The weather forced pilots to hit their carefully plotted targets out of sequence, which meant that Iraqi air defenses stayed up longer and chemical weapons storage facilities also initially remained intact.

Two new bombing strategies were born from one shortcoming: air planners were disappointed that allied warplanes were not destroying Iraqi tanks fast enough.

Picking out the camouflaged, dug-in targets proved to be a major stumbling block. So General Horner ordered a squadron of veteran F-16 pilots who had combat experience or were specially trained in detecting ground targets to scout specific bombing areas in advance, and then point out to attack planes where tanks, artillery and other forces were.

The Killer Scouts spent daylight hours patrolling, visually identifying targets. With attack planes spending less time looking for targets, the strategy enabled the pilots of other F-16s and A-10s to fly more missions every day.

As the daytime strikes became more effective, the Iraqi forces dug in even deeper, burying tanks under sandbags and making it extremely difficult for even expert pilots to spot them.

Air planners improvised a new strategy to attack the buried tanks at night using F-15Es and F-111s equipped with laser-guided bombs and special sensors that detected heat from the entrenched armor. On the first night using the new tactic, four planes hit nine tanks. Within a few days, as many as 60 F-15Es and F-111s were destroying as many as 200 tanks a night.

Iraqi Revolt: Allies Favor a Tamed Hussein Over Unknown

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

RIYADH — The question the American soldiers ask as they board planes for home after seven months in the desert is the same one that worries the politicians that live in the region as they turn from preoccupation with military problems to the concerns of civil life.

Will we have to do it all over again? Will we have to find the money and the will, they ask anxiously, to assemble half a million troops to turn back another attempt by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to push his neighbors around?

It is the biggest unanswered question among several that hang in the air after the allies' stunningly decisive triumph in the Gulf war, and it casts an ominous shadow over the jubilation here and in the United States. The man who started it all is still around.

President George Bush and the other coalition leaders elected not to push through to Baghdad to destroy Mr. Hussein's government.

Authorized by the United Nations only to oust Iraq from Kuwait, the allies went farther, fighting on despite a series of frantic peace bids until they were con-

fident that they had shattered Mr. Hussein's best divisions.

With their armies at Nasiriyah, with Baghdad 150 miles (250 kilometers) away and all but undefended, the coalition leaders called a halt.

Despite Mr. Bush's inclination to compare this war to World War II, the allies chose not to hound Mr. Hussein to death in his bunker, as they had hounded Hitler, and not to demand total surrender.

The Saudis wanted to press on, and so did the Egyptian allies, high-ranking

NEWS ANALYSIS

officials in Riyadh said, but the Americans, the British and especially the French feared that they would embitter Arab opinion if they seemed bent on revenge or on installing a government of their choice.

Before something approaching an insurrection broke out in Iraq last week, Mr. Bush appealed to "the Iraqi military and the Iraqi people to take matters into their own hands" to oust Mr. Hussein. But when they began their effort to do exactly that, and issued calls for American armed help, Washington's response was not very warm.

Showering behind an ancient diplomatic formula, Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said, "We don't intend to get involved in the internal affairs of Iraq."

A senior Pentagon official, Major General Martin Brandtner, said that if Iraq got its warplanes back from Iran, an admittedly unlikely development, the United States would let Baghdad use them to help put down the rebellion as long as they did not threaten allied forces. And U.S. military officials here said that the revolt would probably end soon.

The change in tone is a reminder that nothing in the Middle East is ever as simple as General H. Norman Schwarzkopf's blitzkrieg seemed to be.

Like Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who began saying last August that Mr. Hussein must be driven from power if there was to be any lasting stability in the Gulf, Mr. Bush would no doubt have loved to see a revolution succeed.

But the most vocal leader of this uprising, Mohammed Bakr Hakim, a Shiite Muslim fundamentalist, was viewed in Washington — and in many circles in

Riyadh — as too pro-Iranian for comfort.

Cognizant of Iraq's Shiite majority, and horrified by the prospect of fundamentalist governments in the two most populated countries bordering on the Gulf, the United States concluded, as one ranking official put it, that "it's far easier to deal with a tame Saddam than with an unknown quantity."

A tame Saddam? That sounds a little bit like those evanescent Iranian moderates that President Ronald Reagan used to talk about, but American officials here are convinced they have pulled the Iraqi's fangs.

General Schwarzkopf said even before the final battle had ended that Iraq would not soon imperil its neighbors again, unless someone resupplied it.

Mr. Hussein may hold on in Iraq. But clinging to power is one thing and starting new foreign adventures, against Israel or Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, is another. Even if broken army divisions could be reformed and retrained, rebuilding morale would seem a nearly superhuman task after this year's utter humiliation.

The combat-weary armed forces, it, they appeared to have done just about everything they could to make it unlikely that a second Gulf war would erupt anytime soon.

against any kind of resolute foreign opposition, and the coalition means to ensure that such opposition exists.

The countries of the Arabian peninsula, notably Saudi Arabia, intend to increase the size of their armed forces, and an Arab defense contingent, probably composed mainly of Egyptian and Syrian troops, would contribute further stiffening.

If Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d hears the right things on his Middle East trip, some American forces may also remain here.

If Mr. Hussein were to make warlike noises again, he would not be told, as the State Department told him last year, that the United States was taking a neutral position.

If he were then to take warlike steps, a counterattack would come at once, not after he had had months to dig in and ravage conquered territory. Or so American officials are promising.

So if the allies have not rid themselves of the Iraqi dictator, at least not yet, and if they have not engendered lasting stability in a region that has seldom known it, they appeared to have done just about everything they could to make it unlikely that a second Gulf war would erupt anytime soon.

Kuwait Reborn, but as What?

Many Want More Democracy and an End to Repression

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The people of this desert sheikhdom spent the past week celebrating a kind of second independence. But many Kuwaitis are wondering, with growing concern, what sort of a country is being reborn.

Will liberated Kuwait emerge as a desperately needed Middle Eastern example of democracy — where leaders are chosen in free elections, the press can print what it likes, government critics do not have to fear imprisonment, and there is no political influence, the hallmark of those who fill top civil service posts?

Or will Kuwait's ruling Sabah family seek to maintain its hold on political life by stifling changes and suppressing dissent?

"We want to have more democracy, because democracy means sharing," said Samira Humaidi, expressing the views of many Kuwaitis who stayed during the months of Iraqi occupation. "We have to share with our rulers the destiny of our country because they cannot do it alone."

Responding to such appeals, Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad, as Sabah, on Saturday signaled a limited move toward democracy by pledging in a meeting with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to institute changes. The emir's promise was taken by U.S. officials as pointing the way toward restoration of the National Assembly, which was suspended in 1986.

Many Kuwaitis said they knew that their country would never be the same cozy, uncomplicated and super-rich place it once was. And many of them offered specific ideas for change, among them a streamlined bureaucracy and voting rights for women.

In an indication of the uncertainty felt by many Kuwaitis about their country's future, some of those who stayed throughout Iraq's terror-filled occupation said that they were thinking of emigrating or, at the least, of putting their savings into foreign banks.

For more than 230 years Kuwait has been ruled by the Sabah family, which came to power when this country was a poor outpost of traders and pearl divers. For generations the system worked well, because the Sabahs' income came from leasing Kuwaiti merchants whose purse strings kept a check on the family's political ambitions.

But the oil wealth that came to Kuwait in the last four decades gave the Sabahs a source of income independent of Kuwait's merchant class, fundamentally changing the family's relationship with its people. Gradually, the family acquired more and more power and sought to put its own members in top positions, regardless of competence.

In 1986, this tension reached a peak and the emir suspended the National Assembly, effectively abrogating the constitution of 1962. When opposition leaders launched demonstrations last year and demanded return of the assembly and

constitutional rule, the emir called out the police to quell the protests and then held a special election for a new National Assembly, which the opposition boycotted. It was during this political impasse that Iraq invaded Kuwait.

The bottom-line demand of most Kuwaitis now is restoration of the constitution. But many go further, calling for a clean sweep of ministers, particularly those from the Sabah family, who were in power Aug. 2, the day of the invasion.

"After all this tragedy, our defense minister is still in power?" a woman asked sarcastically.

Many Kuwaitis said they wanted the emir, whose role as head of

state is defined in the 1962 constitution, to remain their leader, because he is regarded as a symbol of Kuwaiti unity. But most other prominent family members, who fled the country during the invasion, have lost much legitimacy.

"We now call them the running family, not the ruling family," a Kuwaiti said.

For now, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, has not heeded calls for his ministers to step down and is bringing back his old government intact from exile. He has promised a return to the constitution and a more democratic system. But major problems are considered, likely if the ruling family does not move quickly on that promise or fails to act on other measures Kuwaitis are demanding.

High on that list is an enlarged voters' roll including women and those Kuwaitis who, despite being born here, have not met stringent requirements for voting rights. Out of about 800,000 Kuwaitis, only about 60,000, all men, can vote.

Although Kuwaiti women never agitated strongly for voting rights, the occupation has changed that, many women said. "Because of the experience they went through, it has made them more mature in a political sense," said Jihad Humaidi.

"What we want to see is more democracy, not only in the sense of sharing of the political system, but in enlarging the voting system," said Khadija Basataki.

The government also was expected to face demands for a streamlined bureaucracy and for greater attention to merit in top appointments. Many Kuwaitis, educated in the West and accustomed to the efficient services money can buy, are impatient with what they regard as incompetence and disorganization in many of their govern-

ment's undertakings, something they blame on ill-qualified people in top jobs.

"What we want is the right man or the right woman in the right position," said Fawzia Sayegh.

Kuwaitis said they must also come to grips with their country's past dependence on a large foreign work force. Before Iraq's invasion, Kuwait's foreign workers outnumbered Kuwaitis almost 2 to 1. Many of these expatriates were Iraqis, including Jordanians and Palestinians, whose leaders sided with Iraq during the crisis.

Many Kuwaitis said that this foreign work force must be curtailed and that Kuwaitis must take on more of the country's workload.

What seems certain is that for the foreseeable future, the United States will be deeply involved in Kuwait. Having led an international coalition unparalleled in almost 50 years and having undertaken the biggest overseas military commitment since the Vietnam War, the United States has a vested interest in what happens in this country as well as in neighboring states such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwaitis said.

Many of them are looking to Washington to ensure that their country moves toward a freer, more democratic system.

"We believe the Americans came here to restore democracy, not just to free Kuwait," said an army officer.

Kuwaitis also are depending on the United States to guarantee their nation's security against possible future aggression.

Many Kuwaitis said their country would have to make a much larger commitment to military defense than before, building up its armed forces and perhaps requiring every Kuwaiti to perform national service. This was likely to remain a compelling need, they said, as long as Iraq failed to join them in carrying out political reforms.

"We can't do anything and we will not be secure as long as the tyrant regime of Iraq is there," said Samira Humaidi. "This regime is a shame for the whole world, that it has been tolerated for such a long period. I cannot plan the future of my country as long as it's there."

Emir's Return Expected Soon

The Associated Press

KUWAIT — Kuwait's crown prince said Sunday that the emir would return from exile in Saudi Arabia "very, very soon," but he declined to give a date.

Although Kuwait was retaken almost two weeks ago, the emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad as Sabah, remains in Taif, Saudi Arabia, where he had set up an exile government.

Asked when the emir would return, the crown prince and prime minister, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, said, "I think that his highness will be back very, very soon."



General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and his wife Alma, greeting Specialist Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, a former prisoner of war in Iraq, at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Sunday.

No Deal, Iraq Opposition Says

Groups Say Hussein Must Quit and Face Treason Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iraqi opposition groups fighting to topple President Saddam Hussein said Sunday that they would never negotiate with him and demanded that he be tried for treason and war crimes.

More than 250 delegates from 30 opposition groups have gathered in Beirut for a conference, which opens on Monday.

"The opposition will never sit down with Saddam," said Muwaffaq Rubai, a spokesman for the Iraqi National Joint Action Committee, a coalition of 17 groups that called the talks.

"He is a criminal and we will never share power with him," Mr. Rubai said. "The minimum we ask is for Saddam to step down, stand trial, his system to be dismantled and for free general elections."

"The Iraqi opposition will not ask for any military help from anywhere," he said. "Leave Saddam for us. We will deal with him."

This amounted to a rejection of a call by President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran for the Baghdad government and rebel groups to make a deal to head off complete civil war in Iraq.

Bush Rules Out PLO Talks for Now

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said the Palestine Liberation Organization had "lost credibility" after siding with Iraq in the Gulf war, and he dismissed chances for U.S.-PLO talks any time soon.

The president did not close the door on the possibility of such talks, however, saying he believed that "there are some good people" in the PLO.

"But their leadership betrayed their friends and got in with the wrong side," Mr. Bush said in an interview Friday with journalists from Morocco, Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "And it's going to take some time. So I'm not in any rush to do that at all."

A text of the interview was released by the White House on Saturday.

"We've been very disappointed in the PLO here," Mr. Bush said. "They've moved way over too far in support of Saddam Hussein."

"To me, they've lost credibility," he said.

He added, "And the reason they have is because they behaved very badly to those of their own fundamental faith."

His comments were made as Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d

Rebels have been fighting Mr. Hussein's troops since U.S.-led allied forces defeated the Iraqi Army. Opposition groups said rebels hold 29 cities and hundreds of towns and villages from the Kurdish north to the Shiite south.

Kurdish guerrillas asserted Sunday that their forces, swollen by military defectors, had captured six towns in northern Iraq and were advancing on the oil center of Kirkuk.

At the same time, heavy fighting was reported in southern Iraq, where troops loyal to Mr. Hussein were battling Shiites and army deserters.

There was no independent confirmation of the latest reports. Baghdad has heavily censored international media, and foreign reporters were expelled from the country on Friday and Saturday.

Hoshyar Zebardi, spokesman for the Iraqi Kurdistan Front, said 5,000 soldiers had defected or surrendered to the Kurds recently.

Iraqi opposition sources and travelers from Iraq said Saturday that rioting against Mr. Hussein was growing in the face of a crack-down by his Republican Guard

troops in which thousands of people have reportedly been killed in the past week.

A Kurdish spokesman said Sunday that "large numbers" of Kurdish forces had taken the city of Kirkuk in Arbil Province, along with the districts towns of Agder, Kifri, Bazyn, Shamsamal and Hanger during the previous 24 hours.

"Our men are now within 20 kilometers of the center of Kirkuk city," he said. "They'll be there later today."

The Kurds appeared to be moving on Kirkuk from the north and east. Kurdish sources reported heavy fighting in several places in As Sulaymaniyah Province.

Kirkuk, with a population of 200,000, is the center of Iraq's northern oil fields.

Mr. Rafsanjani on Sunday repeated his call for the Baghdad government and rebel groups to make a deal, Tehran radio said.

Mr. Rafsanjani urged the Iraqi leadership to submit to the will of the people, saying suppression of the rebellion would be its "biggest and last mistake." (Reuters, AP)

traveled in the Middle East to discuss prospects for peace in the region, including between Palestinians and Israel.

The United States is looking for Palestinian representatives to achieve its goal of launching talks between Israel and Palestinians.

Mr. Baker, who will be in Israel on Monday and Tuesday, said he had not asked to meet with Palestinians but that, "if they want to meet with us, we are prepared to meet with them."

A U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that with the PLO "in turmoil" after its support of President Hussein of Iraq, the administration was wary of being seen as anointing any particular Palestinians as representatives of their people.

Mr. Bush, in his interview, said he had kept earlier U.S. talks with the PLO going "as long as we could" before breaking them off in June after concluding that the PLO was involved in a terrorist raid on Israel's coast.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Free Terry Anderson

The freeing of 40 foreign journalists held by Iraq is cause for rejoicing. War reporting is a high-risk business. The penalty for enterprise can be imprisonment or worse. Legitimate fact-gathering can be misconstrued as espionage — especially by Iraqi authorities, who last year executed an Iranian-born British journalist.

Even in more open societies such as Israel, wartime promotes overzealousness. Tahir Shireh, a Palestinian who has worked for American and British news organizations, was charged with giving aid to the enemy by faxing a Palestinian leaflet to Reuters. He was freed on Thursday.

But the liberation of these journalists underscores the plight of another who wastes in unforfeitable captivity. Terry Anderson, Beirut correspondent of The Associated Press, will have spent six years next Saturday as a hostage somewhere in Lebanon. Mr. Anderson, along with five other Americans and eight other Westerners, has been held by nebulous pro-Iranian captors.

Despite periodic hints of their impending release in the Tehran press, nothing has happened. If Iran truly wishes better relations with Western countries, ending this cruel game is the place to begin.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Good Morning, Vietnam

It was as if two wars, not just one, ended with the American-led coalition's quick and decisive victory over Iraq. When the guns fell silent, President George Bush proudly proclaimed that "the specter of Vietnam has been buried forever in the desert sands of the Arabian Peninsula."

Postwar diplomacy concerning the Middle East has already begun. But postwar diplomacy concerning Vietnam has been mired in bitterness and recriminations for 16 years. Washington can make constructive use of America's revived international pride by now moving to normalize relations with Vietnam.

Vietnam contributed to its long diplomatic isolation by sending troops into Cambodia late in 1978 and keeping them there for almost 11 years. But Washington is also in blame. The past four administrations have refused to acknowledge the 1975 Communist triumph in Indochina as a fact of international life.

Hanoi prevailed against American power on the battlefield. Washington has punished this affront by diplomatic ostracism, even in the point of winking at a Chinese invasion of Vietnam and, until last year,

aiding a Cambodian resistance coalition incorporating the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Victory in this new war offers an opportunity to bury the bitter legacy of an old one. True, Vietnam is neither a model democracy nor a model international citizen. Its human rights performance has recently been criticized by Asia Watch and by brave voices from within. And while Hanoi has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia, it still hawks hard-liners in Phnom Penh who resist implementing the United Nations peace plan.

Yet Vietnam's policies are no more offensive to Americans than those of many other states. The United States rightly maintains ties with Syria even though it sponsors terrorism and occupies much of Lebanon. The United States deals with China despite the massacres in Beijing and Tibet, and with the Soviet Union despite the brutal crackdown in the Baltics.

Diplomatic relations give Washington the chance to raise vexing issues and exert a moderating influence. The Vietnam War ended 16 years ago. Now it has been officially buried. It is time to banish the ghost.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Fiscal Success, Too?

The House of Representatives has taken a useful step toward tidying up the administration's original funding request for the Gulf war. The cost of the war beyond what the Pentagon would have spent in the same months anyway is still not absolutely known, when the administration's request was prepared, it was unknown. The administration, therefore, submitted almost a figurative budget. It asked for broad authority to spend all foreign contributions and up to \$15 billion more in U.S. funds as needed, with none of the usual tying down of what the money would buy.

There was little prospect that Congress would hand over so large a sum with so little control, nor should it, but the administration unaccountably worsened the case by suggesting that some of the money might be used not for the war but to round out the regular defense budget. One such proposal was to help pay nonwar fuel costs, the explanation being that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait had driven up energy prices worldwide. (In any event, those prices have since receded.) It was also suggested that war funds might be used not just to replenish but to increase stocks by buying more new munitions — particularly Patriot and Tomahawk missiles — than the war appeared likely to consume.

That looked like a violation of last year's budget agreement, which exempted only the incremental costs of Desert Shield

and Desert Storm from the caps otherwise imposed on military and civilian spending. It is not really in the interest of the administration as custodian and beneficiary of the budget agreement to let such a major transgression occur.

The House Appropriations Committee took the tension out of the request by (1) approving the \$15 billion in reserve, without specifying how most if not all of the money, foreign as well as U.S., is to be used. With help, not resistance, from the administration, the offending fuel and munitions requests were cut back — indeed, to the point where, for porky reasons, the committee ended up approving more Patriots and some other munitions than the administration was requesting. That is wrong, too. It may well be that the services should buy more than they had planned of some of the weapons that proved their worth in the war, but that decision should be deliberately made within the constraints and trade-offs of the regular budget process.

Earlier this year some members had feared that the war might be so costly that it would require a tax. Now — another unusual aspect of the measure the House approved Thursday night — it appears that if all foreign donors honor their pledges, little or no U.S. money will have to be used. That is also as it should be. The war may turn out to have been a fiscal as well as a military success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Repression in Kenya

Kenya's president, Daniel arap Moi, has craftily exploited the world's preoccupation with Iraq to settle scores with citizens guilty of no greater crime than criticizing the government. He has been engaged for weeks in a crackdown on critics of the one-party autocracy he instituted in 1982. His latest victim is Githuohi Imanyara, editor of the widely respected Nairobi Law Monthly.

After security police confiscated the current issue of his journal — it contained an article about the formation of an opposition

political party — Mr. Imanyara was arrested at his office without charges. He was unable to notify his family or lawyer, and his papers were ransacked without a search warrant. This followed previously unsuccessful attempts by Mr. Moi to silence Mr. Imanyara with harassing legal actions.

Elsewhere in Africa, authoritarian regimes are relaxing indefinite constraints on free expression. Mr. Moi is moving, self-destructively, against the advancing tide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The World's Man in Baghdad

From a CNN interview with Peter Arnett, the network's correspondent in Baghdad: Many journalists have come in from the outside and particularly from Third World countries. A journalist from Turkey told me that women in Turkey were naming their children after me, even their female children. Even Algeria, and I'm apparently some kind of star.

I was told by a Vatican reporter that the Pope wanted to meet me. And I was reflecting on this, because I certainly don't feel any different from when I first came here. It's the phenomenon of journalism, it's the phenomenon of CNN.

But I think that what we've been able to do here, what is the CNN team that has been here... is to be able to implement an aspect of what I would like to think is what the United Nations has all about.

The United Nations, the whole world decided to take measures against the Iraqi

government and to get it out of Kuwait. And the whole world was interested in what was happening, and CNN was fortunate to be able to be here to talk about the consequences of what the world was doing. And the Pope was watching the broadcast, apparently, leaders all over the world, the average person in Jordan and in Tunisia and certainly in the United States and elsewhere. My own 89-year-old mother was watching it.

And there were criticisms about what we were doing. But I felt from the beginning, why can't we be an eyewitness to what our decisions lead to? Why can't I be here and talk about where the bombs are really falling? But I felt very proud to be an eyewitness to the rest of the world would know how its policy was being implemented. And I like to think the record will show that we as journalists here were able to reflect pretty much accurately on aspects that the world wanted to know.

— Quoted in The Washington Post

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OPINION

Now Back to Where Camp David Left Off

By Sol M. Linowitz

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was President Jimmy Carter's ambassador to the Middle East peace negotiations from 1979 to 1981.

WASHINGTON — Now that the Gulf war is over, the Palestinian problem is once again front and center. This is hardly surprising, for throughout the war the issue has been pressing to be brought on to center stage.

This does not mean that we should go back to where we left off when war came to the Gulf. The various ideas and proposals floated then were for another time and under different circumstances.

All of them — the Shamir proposal, the Mubarak plan, the Baker formula — dealt primarily with procedure rather than with substance, focusing on such things as who would participate in a dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis, where the meetings would be held, what items would be on the agenda. What we need today are ideas that will give us a point of departure for dealing with the issue now that the fighting in the Gulf has ended.

A good place to start is with some recent history. Eleven years ago, Israel, Egypt and the United States were negotiating for "full autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza. (Unfortunately, the Palestinians themselves refused to join the negotiations.) The agreed objective was to enable the Palestinians to elect their own self-governing authority to govern during an interim period until the "final status" of the territories would be determined by Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians.

During the negotiations, Israel agreed to turn

over to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza necessary powers and responsibilities for governance in 25 areas. It is worth noting that the then foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was a member of the Israeli negotiating team.

The areas were: administration of justice, agriculture, budget, civil service, commerce, culture, education, finance, health, housing and construction, industry, internal communication and posts, internal transportation, labor, local police and prisons, manpower, municipal affairs, nature preserves and parks, public works, refugee rehabilitation, religious affairs, social welfare, taxation, tourism.

Those of us who were involved in the negotiations on behalf of the United States felt that the parties were 80 percent of the way to a "full autonomy" agreement and that the remaining problems could be resolved at the negotiating table. But very little happened after that to further the negotiations. Instead we had the intifada, increased hostility between Israel and the Palestinians, and then Palestinian support of Saddam Hussein.

Now, in the Middle East and elsewhere, people

are hoping that a new opportunity for settlement may be at hand, and are busily offering all kinds of ideas for dealing with the issue. I venture to suggest that the right course might be to go back to where we came in and explore a simple approach that might at least get the problem back on the negotiating track again:

1. Israel would announce its willingness to turn over to the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza all authority and responsibility for the 25 areas set forth above.

2. Israel would also announce that it is ready to withdraw its military government and civilian administration from the territories as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza.

3. The Palestinians in the territories would elect such a self-governing authority to operate for an agreed interim autonomy period.

4. During this autonomy period, there would be negotiations as to the "final status" of the territories, taking into account "the security concerns of all the parties" and the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements."

If this formula sounds familiar, there is a good reason. It is largely based on the Camp David agreement, and it still offers a sensible and fair process for dealing with the Palestinian problem through negotiation rather than conflict.

The Washington Post

Emphasis On Trade In the Area

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Now that the Gulf war is over, the Bush administration's internal think tank on international economics is considering how to shape the United States' new position in the world.

The United States, bolstered by its leadership success on the political as well as military fronts in the Gulf coalition, wants to maximize its leverage in trade and economic matters.

Having taken such a public relations pasting during the Reagan-Bush decade in terms of America's declining global economic clout, it was natural for George Bush, at his congressional victory celebration, to gloss over how often... how our schools fail to show American products and American workers are second-class. Well, don't you believe it. The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent. And they did it using America's state-of-the-art technology.

In the embrace of the moment, no one will begrudge Mr. Bush a bit of hyperbole. But the question remains: Will America be able to capitalize on its Gulf war success as a springboard in renewed economic leadership?

At the State Department, planners recall that America helped shape an alliance system that suited its needs at the end of World War II. It included NATO to hold the Soviet Union (and West Germany) in check, and the Bretton Woods institutions — the World Bank and the IMF — to speed reconstruction and exchange rate stability. Later came the economic summit system and the Group of Seven finance ministers and central bankers.

Most of these arrangements focus on U.S.-European or U.S.-Asian relations. There may also be new American involvements with the European Community and other European-wide institutions growing out of the end to the Cold War. Increasingly, though, American officials are paying attention to the American hemisphere — relations with Canada, Mexico, the rest of Latin America.

The reason, according to government officials: For the United States to be strong in global affairs, it needs to improve its base by opening up new export markets on its own continent. Exports are seen as the key to long-term U.S. economic growth.

"We expect the contribution of the external sector to United States economic growth to become more pronounced in the near future, given the increasing competitiveness of U.S. exports," says Charles Dallara, assistant secretary at the Treasury.

The United States-Canada free trade agreement initiated at the end of the Reagan administration is viewed, as a key initial step. The other building blocks are a United States-Mexico free trade agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas initiative announced earlier this year. Despite Mr. Bush's enormous war-gained popularity, he faces the possibility that major pieces of his Western Hemisphere strategy will collapse on Capitol Hill.

To get authority to negotiate the Mexican and Latin deals as well as for the Uruguay Round dealing with multilateral trade, Mr. Bush has requested an extension of authority that requires Congress to vote these issues up or down (no amendments allowed) within a fixed span of time. This so-called fast-track authority faces bitter and politically powerful opposition. Labor unions and special interests such as the textile industry opposing the agreement with Mexico are threatening to defeat the administration's request in the House of Representatives.

If the vote were today, "I think we'd lose," said a State Department official. Add Mr. Dallara: "We'd then be out of business on the Uruguay Round, the Enterprise for the Americas, as well as the Mexican FTA. From the president on down, we all think this [authority] is essential in running a free and open trading system."

Free trade with Mexico arouses panicky fears of job losses to cheap labor in Mexico. Opponents also argue that Mexico lags in environmental safeguards and in health and safety standards. Bush administration officials acknowledge that they must address these issues, because they are valid. But it is also true that many special interests on Capitol Hill use the environment and workers' rights as a convenient protectionist device to oppose the principle of free trade.

On balance, a properly devised agreement with Mexico is good trade policy that will benefit both countries. The AFL-CIO complains about substandard wages in Mexico, but the best way in those Mexican wages could be by supporting the free trade agreement, which will help bring Mexico into the modern era.

The Washington Post

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: He Captures Wife

LONDON — An extraordinary abduction case has occurred at Blackburn. A Mr. Jackson on the day of his wedding departed for Australia, leaving his wife behind. He was absent many years, and on his return his wife refused to cohabit. The husband obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights, but still the wife was obstinate. On Sunday last the baffled husband waited outside the church at which the wife was worshipping, and on her appearing seized her, forced her into a carriage, and drove off. The crowd traced the carriage into the town and surrounded the house where the party had alighted. This state of affairs still exists, the abducted wife being supplied with refreshments, which are hauled up to the windows by ropes.

1916: From the Kaiser

PARIS — German families who have lost a member in the war have for

some time been receiving a card signed by the Kaiser and bearing the words: "I swear that I did not desire the war. I share your grief."

1941: Call to Patriotism

WASHINGTON — The United States is "in greater danger than at any time in the history of the country," William C. Bullitt, first ambassador to the French Republic, warned Congress today (March 10). He said the danger would become "evident in the next few weeks" when Germany would begin a new war drive. He remarked that the best foreign policy was President Theodore Roosevelt's — "Speak softly and carry a big stick." "Only our stick isn't big enough," Mr. Bullitt observed. He said it was the duty of every American to think at every moment, for the sake of his home, of what he can do for his country, not what his country can do for him.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune

Emphasis On Trade In the Area

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Now that the Gulf war is over, the international community is turning its attention to the economic reconstruction of the area.

The United States, which has been a major force in the reconstruction of the area, is now turning its attention to the economic reconstruction of the area.

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In Bénin, Voting for President

First Open Poll
In Nearly 30 Years

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

COTONOU, Bénin — Voters took part in Bénin's first free presidential election in nearly three decades on Sunday, a year after this nation cast aside its authoritarian one-party system.

Although there were no reliable polls, most political observers predicted that the current prime minister, Nicéphore Soglo, would win handily. The French-trained former World Bank executive director won great popular support by engineering the political program that supplanted the old government's Marxist policies and cleared the way for multiparty elections.

His main rival was President Mathieu Kérékou, whose People's Revolutionary Party led this West African nation of 4.5 million for 18 years.

In February 1990, after crippling strikes and anti-government demonstrations, General Kérékou called a national political conference in hopes of building consensus around his economic austerity program. In the end, the group forced him to relinquish most of his authority and to appoint Mr. Soglo to the new post of prime minister. The powers of the presidency were greatly diminished.

Although most Béninese, especially in the industrial and administrative centers, are said to view General Kérékou as a largely discredited figure, analysts say he still has a considerable following in the mostly agrarian northern interior, which is also his ethnic and political base.

"After all, he has been their chief for 18 years, and many of them may react positively to him for that reason alone," said Karam Okama, editor of the influential magazine *Gazette du Golfe*.

Official election results are not expected until Thursday. A second round of voting is set for March 24 if no candidate receives more than half the votes cast. There are 12 other candidates, but none is accorded much chance of winning.

Meningitis Hits South Sudan
Nairobi — An outbreak of meningitis has killed dozens of people in several districts of south Sudan, the health organization of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army announced Saturday.

Nairobi — An outbreak of meningitis has killed dozens of people in several districts of south Sudan, the health organization of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army announced Saturday.



Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d chatting with Prince Saud al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, Sunday in Riyadh.

REPORTER: Iraq Coming Undone, as Seen From Within by a Captive

(Continued from page 1)

curious the rainy weather and the violence. Drivers, in a panic, rammed vehicles into each other and tried to turn around in the narrow byway.

Soviet-supplied T-72 tanks and trucks with machine guns mounted on them wheeled clumsily down the street, past the troops and backed up trucks, into the line of fire. Gens began to blast away in a cacophony of sound at the modest structures. Mud walls disappeared in explosions until rows of houses looked like jagged remains of some ancient dwelling place.

The vehicles in the battalion's convoy were hastily pulled out of the village, into a tight formation for the night.

"We won't go any further now," a captain said. "We do not know what is here or what is ahead."

The tanks fired rounds, rattling the ground around them, in fits and bursts for the next few hours. Nervous soldiers let loose with volleys into the inky darkness, often directing anti-aircraft guns with red tracer bullets straight into the small alleys and streets. Whoever had laid the ambush replied with sporadic automatic-rifle fire.

Forests of rain and a bitter wind tore across the flat and barren landscape. "We can see nothing," said a Major Assad, his uniform drenched and his right hand bandaged. "We just keep firing to let them know we are not asleep and keep them away."

The major used a knife to open a can of peas from Kuwait and sprinkled some in the hands of the soldiers around him. He then opened a can of peach jam and every soldier had two spoonfuls. It was the only food they ate that day.

For a reporter seized by Iraqi forces, the firefight represented a second day of confusion. By the

next morning, Wednesday, the chaos seemed complete: the battalion, disorganized, bereft of communication and unable to determine what lay on the road ahead, turned back. It began the slow crawl south through the mud to Basra, past the carnage left behind by the tons of ordnance dropped by allied planes during the Gulf war.

The retreat by the government's most loyal and well-trained troops had an unsettling quality. The men seemed more intent on survival than victory, refusing to break into smaller units or face combat to search for rebel snipers.

For this reporter, who was flown by helicopter from Basra to Baghdad on Thursday and turned over to the International Red Cross on Friday, it was clear that the disintegration from the Gulf war was everywhere.

A dozen men in mismatched uniforms — without weapons, barefoot, gaunt with exhaustion and hunger — stood near a stagnant pool of water as the convoy passed. Their heads were covered with damp blankets and they drank from the pool with their hands.

They, and thousands of deserters like them, spend their days walking along the mud routes north to get home, offering no visible response to Mr. Hussein's offer of amnesty. Most do not carry weapons, and, unarmed, they seem to bear no authority.

"Boy, get us some bread," one yelled to a child who watched them. The boy did not move.

Iraq's second city. This correspondent was the only American newspaper journalist to visit the city after the start of the war on Jan. 17.

The shattered remains of houses and buildings stood in jagged rows, monuments to the force of the allied bombing. Boats in southern Iraq's swamps, blown to pieces, were little more than twisted hunks of metal. Power lines lay like splinters across the sea of mud. Globes of sticky brown earth hung to feet, armored personnel carriers and equipment. Everyone moved as if encumbered by glue.

Off in the distance came the sound of gunfire, an almost constant noise in southern Iraq these days. Artillery pieces thundered from just across a swollen river but, in the chaos, the target was unclear.

This — the third exchange between loyalists and rebels that the reporter had witnessed since his detention three days before — seemed to reflect an uneven contest, pitting the loyal corps of Mr. Hussein's conventional mechanized forces against the fundamentalist insurgents.

Shiite guerrillas battled Republican Guard troops for three days in Basra for control of the city, until the Iraqi units brought in tanks and heavy artillery early last week and began to blast away whole neighborhoods.

But the insurgents continued to roll the south in small bands, harassing Iraqi units and handing out weapons to young men whose brand of Islam and background have locked them out of Mr. Hussein's power structure.

Basra remains a battleground and troops are hesitant to enter sections of the city where small groups of rebels are hiding.

Southern Iraq is one of the strongholds of the country's Shiite Muslims, long at odds with the po-

litical domination by minority Sunnis.

The crash of artillery shells and the rap of automatic weapons go on day and night in Basra.

"This is all from Iran," a Republican Guard colonel said. "They are the cause of this."

But discontent is not limited to the young Shiites or their Iranian backers. Soldiers quietly speak of desertion and ask questions about how to surrender to U.S. troops or leave the country. Some openly said they would join the rebellion if they believed it had a chance.

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"He has made too many mistakes," he said. "He must go."

The officer talked in front of several enlisted men, who frequently expressed bitterness about spending five or six years as soldiers.

"I spent five years in the war in Iran," a sergeant said. "I lost my brother and I have lost my youth to war. I dreamed of being able to study one day, of building a career, but all I have known is this."

The soldiers had no food other than a few stale biscuits. They did not know where they would be the next day, or who they would be fighting. They did not seem to care.

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ISRAEL: Plan for Immigrants

(Continued from page 1)

report, an internal document. The Shamir spokesman described it as a plan favored by the Housing Ministry but said that it did not represent government policy.

"The government has not approved such construction," an adviser said, "and if you go to the territories you will see there is no such construction."

But another senior official said that the absence of a cabinet decision did not mean the housing program was not being carried out. "They are doing all that and more," he said of the building reflected in the report. "Sure, there is no official policy, but there is an informal policy."

One official said that Mr. Sharon's initiative was "an attempt to embarrass the government" on the

eve of the first visit here by Mr. Baker, who was due to arrive on Monday. Mr. Sharon leads the hard-line opposition to Mr. Shamir in the Likud party, and is trying to undercut any move toward government involvement in a U.S.-brokered Middle East peace process.

Israel Radio reported Sunday night that Mr. Sharon had resigned from his other cabinet post, as head of the government's immigration absorption effort. The report said he complained that he did not have enough authority in the post.

The Housing Ministry did not respond to inquiries Sunday about the report, but other sources said it was one of a weekly series intended to keep track of construction activity. The existence of the latest document, dated March 3, was disclosed Friday by the Jerusalem weekly *Kol Ha'ir*.

BAKER: 'Long Way to Go'

(Continued from page 1)

tions concerning Israel. A number of the ministers openly praised parts of Mr. Bush's address to Congress on Wednesday, in which he called on Israel to trade land for peace and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The point was driven home by the president's remarks in an interview with newspapers from Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco and Saudi Arabia on Friday in which he emphasized the importance of resolving the Palestinian issue.

The Arab ministers called for an international peace conference on the Middle East, to be sponsored by the United Nations. Mr. Baker reiterated that the United States would not support such a conference until the "appropriate time" and unless it was properly structured.

"This is not the appropriate time," he said.

Mr. Baker is attempting to sound out the region's leaders about a two-track approach to the Middle East peace process, involving direct contacts between the Arab states and Israel on one track and the opening of a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue on the other. But there seemed to be little appetite for any reconciliation with Israel in the Arab ministers' public comments.

Prince Saud, the Saudi foreign minister, said the issue was not the "state of war" against Israel but rather the occupation by Israel of the territories and "the rights of the Palestinian people."

Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Egyptian foreign minister, said, "We have to address ourselves to the Palestinian problem, to putting an end to the Israeli occupation, and this is really the challenge that has been spelled out in the president's speech."

"So, as I said, we are in agreement," he added. "We consider that this speech is a positive approach to the solution of problems in the area."

Mr. Bush's speech also included a reference to recognizing Israel, but most of the Arab ministers skirted the issue. The Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, repeatedly refused to answer whether Saudi Arabia intended to signal a willingness to end the state of belligerency against Israel.

"That's above my pay grade," he said.

Mr. Baker said, however, that the ministers had at least agreed to be more "active" in the peace process. In the past, Saudi Arabia has shied away from taking a high-profile role in regional diplomacy.

Iran, a Gulf state with large post-war regional ambitions, was not invited to the Baker meeting, but the Arab ministers declared that they "are keen to develop cordial relations with Iran."

Journalists Reach Amman After Week in Iraqi Hands

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — About 40 foreign journalists and two American soldiers held in Iraq for nearly a week have arrived in Amman in a Red Cross caravan after their release by authorities in Baghdad.

The journalists, representing print and broadcast organizations from nine countries, were traveling in large and small groups toward Basra when they were detained by Iraqi soldiers early last week. The reporters, photographers and technicians had entered Iraq from Kuwait City. They traveled down a main road controlled by U.S. soldiers, then through a no-man's-land before reaching the outskirts of Basra. There, Iraqi troops at a series of checkpoints stopped the journalists, pulled them from their cars, took their vehicles and drove them to different sites around Basra. One large group, most of them from France, were held together, while a CNN crew and another group of six were held at different locations.

During their detention, the journalists' vehicles, equipment and personal effects were confiscated at gunpoint. All were held incommunicado by Iraqi troops, although not always in the same place. But individual Iraqi soldiers often treated the captives well, sharing scarce items like blankets and canned food.

The soldiers — who gave their identities as First Lieutenant Kevin L. Rice, 27, of Boulder, Colorado, and Private Lenn R. Jeffries, 32, of St. Louis — also had their vehicle, weapons and personal effects taken by the Iraqis. All 40 detainees were turned over to the Red Cross on Friday. They arrived in Amman on Saturday.

"I have three children," a soldier said. "My friend has two. All we want to do now is get back to them. This is our only goal."

These soldiers did not defend the decision to invade Kuwait.

"We do not think about politics anymore," one said. "We just think about when all this will be over."

Many soldiers remain in shock from the effects of allied bombing. They have not spoken to their families for more than two months and are worried that their houses and loved ones may have disappeared in the mayhem.

An army doctor, his eyes red and several days growth of beard on his chin, sat in a small room in an army encampment.

"We have destroyed Kuwait," said the doctor, who had lost his closest friend to an allied cluster bomb, "but the Americans have destroyed Iraq."

"I do not defend this invasion of Kuwait, because I am a doctor and I do not defend the taking of any life," he went on. "But there is nothing left of my country. America has been very brutal."

In Basra alone, the doctor estimated, more than 1,000 civilians died in the allied bombing.

"Your great American soldiers can go home to their families now," he said. "They can tell them they devastated our lives and the lives of our children. Our country is no more."

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CATHAY PACIFIC
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NAME	DATE	TIME	LOCATION
John Smith	10/1/78	10:00	Room 101
Jane Doe	10/1/78	10:00	Room 101
Bob Johnson	10/1/78	10:00	Room 101
...

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillies

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Shawmut National Bank	DM 55	1996	0.30	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable private placement, Fees not disclosed. (Sunamco Bank Deutschland)
Fixed-Coupons						
European Investment Bank	\$300	1999	8%	99.80	99.80	Noncallable, Fees 0.25%. (Credit Lyonnais)
Swedish Export Credit	\$700	1996	8%	99%	99.45	Noncallable, Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
SBC Finance (Cayman Islands)	\$150	1996	8%	101.785	—	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Boyerische Landesanstalt fuer Aufbaufinanzierung	DM 100	2001	10	100.10	—	Interest will be 10% in the first two years and 15% thereafter, Noncallable, Fees 0.30%. (Frankfurt & Burkhart)
National Bank of Hungary	DM 200	1996	10%	99%	98.00	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Commerzbank)
Salomon Brothers	DM 50	1993	10%	101	—	Noncallable, Redemption at maturity may be in cash or in stock of Bayer AG, Fees 1.0% (Salomon Brothers)
Bank of Paris	FF 1,000	1999	9%	100	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Paribas Capital Markets Group)
Credit National	FF 700	1999	9%	100	—	Coupon payable in cash or in notes, or investors' option, Noncallable, Fees 0.25%, Denominations 100,000 francs (Société Générale)
General Electric Capital	FF 750	1995	9%	101.16	99.75	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Paribas Capital Markets)
European Coal & Steel Community	FF 450,000	1996	11%	101.70	100.10	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Jefriss Bankers San Paolo di Torino)
Int'l Finance Corp.	PTA 8,000	1996	13%	101%	101.40	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Banca Exterior de España)
Credit Overseas Bank	ECU 300	1996	9%	101%	100.00	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Wandelaar Bank)
Esportfinans	CS 125	1994	10%	99.95	99.70	Noncallable, Fungible with outstanding loans, rolling total to CS375 million, Fees 0.25% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Quebec Province	CS 250	1996	10%	101.35	100.10	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Scotts McLeod)
GNAC Australia (Finance)	Aus 75	1994	13	101%	100.15	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Hambro Bank)
Mobil Australia Finance	Aus 100	1997	12	100%	99.63	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Westpac Bankings)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus 100	1996	11%	99%	97.70	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Toronto-Dominion Australia	Aus 75	1994	12%	101.85	100.35	Noncallable, Fees 1.0% (Westpac Bankings)
Unilever Australia	Aus 125	1998	12	101.05	99.30	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Eurofimo	Y 30,000	1994	6%	99%	99.44	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875% (Nikko Securities)
Finland	Y 50,000	1996	6%	99.55	99.30	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (JLI Int'l)
Mitsui Real Estate Development	Y 40,000	1998	7	101%	—	Noncallable, Fees 1.0%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikko Int'l Europe)
Nippon Seiko	Y 20,000	1998	7.20	101.40	—	Noncallable, Fees 1.0%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikko Int'l Europe)
Equity-Linked						
Astro	\$125	2006	6%	100	99.75	Callable at par from 1992, Convertible at 23,850 rupiah per share, a 17.28% premium, and at 1,551.85 rupiah per dollar, Fees 2.0% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Royal Hotel	\$100	1995	4%	100	100.00	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium, Fees 2.0%, Terms to be set March 13. (Nikko Int'l)
Sunrise Bolekine	\$120	1995	4%	100	100.50	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 754 yen per share and at 136.65 yen per dollar, Fees 2.0% (Nikko Int'l)
Tokyo Construction	\$170	1995	4%	100	100.00	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,261 yen per share and at 136.35 yen per dollar, Fees 2.0% (Nikko Int'l)
KYC Machine Industry	DM 50	1995	4%	100	—	Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,692 yen per share and at 88.20 yen per dollar, Fees 2.0% (Nikko Securities Deutschland)
Riken	DM 100	1995	4%	100	100.38	Noncallable, Each 1,000-note note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 785 yen per share and at 88.20 yen per dollar, Fees 2.0% (Nikko Securities Deutschland)
Shinko Wire	DM 50	1995	4%	100	110.63	Noncallable, Each \$5,000-note note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 733 yen per share and at 87.65 yen per dollar, Subscription price may be revised downward after July 1995, Fees 2.0% (Nikko Securities Deutschland)
Yonekyu	DM 45	1995	4%	100	112.25	Noncallable, Each \$5,000-note note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium, Fees 2.0%, Terms to be set March 11. (Nikko Bank Deutschland)

LOBBY: U.S. Government Goes to Bat for Business

(Continued from page 1)

have to push very hard to open the door to Kuwait.

"America is helping us with all its might and all its children," Fahd Al-Hassani, the Kuwaiti minister of state for municipal affairs, said last month before the coalition victory over Iraq. "A very large percentage of contracts is going to American companies."

In contrast to the 13 percent share of Kuwaiti imports from the United States before the war, U.S. companies are lapping up about 70 percent of the initial wave of rebuilding contracts.

But the Gulf war reconstruction, a special case, is not the only recent example.

Two years ago, Vice President Dan Quayle, on a whirlwind trip to Southeast Asia, personally lobbied senior Indonesian officials on behalf of AT&T for a multimillion-dollar contract to manufacture telecommunications equipment in that country. Mr. Quayle continued his business lobbying in Thailand by complaining to Chatichai Choonavan, then the prime minister, that Guardian Industries, a Michigan company, was being unfairly excluded from producing glass in Thailand.

"He wanted to go to bat for American business abroad," said Mr. Quayle's press secretary later. "Other governments are doing it."

Unlike other foreign leaders, however, it was highly unusual for a top American official to lobby on behalf of a specific U.S. company for foreign business.

"In the past, this wasn't done," said Paul H. Freedberg, a former assistant secretary of commerce for trade under President Ronald Reagan.

First, he said, the United States historically has had so many companies bidding in competition "that you wouldn't want to favor one American company over another."

"And second," he said, "it was just considered to be bad form."

Although it is still relatively rare for Washington to go to bat for a specific company, there are other instances as well in which the Bush administration has shunned the administration's long-standing policy of opening markets to all comers to pursue a more explicitly pro-American business stance.

In the Uruguay Round of talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for example, the Bush administration favors a bilateral approach to telecommunications, insisting that other countries negotiate specific access for U.S. concerns before allowing compa-

nies from those nations to enter the American market.

While arguing that telecommunications is unique because it is largely government-controlled, the Bush administration's stance nonetheless runs directly counter to the long-standing U.S. support for GATT's most-favored-nation rules under which a market opened to one country must be opened equally to all.

Washington still generally bows to a free-market approach in most trade dealings.

South Korean officials, for instance, complain privately that the Reagan administration devoted tremendous diplomatic effort in the late 1980s to opening South Korea to imports, only to see most of the new business go to European and Japanese rather than U.S. companies. They would have preferred more direct trade to reduce the trade imbalance as a sore spot between Seoul and Washington.

"They keep letting their pure Adam Smith ideology get in the way of promoting U.S. interests abroad," complained Clyde Prestowitz, a former Reagan administration trade negotiator who now heads the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington.

"I think the Bush administration could do a lot more," Mr. Prestowitz added, "using the Kuwait situation as a springboard to organize and channel this new sense of American confidence coming out of the war. But I'm afraid they will miss the opportunity."

Inside the administration, supporters of a more overtly pro-American approach to foreign trade, concentrated largely at State and Commerce, say they have to tread quietly to avoid running into too much flak from the White House's academic economists, who oppose anything that smacks of managed trade. But they contend that the new approach is making inroads anyway.

U.S. officials say that President George Bush has discussed with Kuwaiti and Saudi officials the role he expects American business to play in postwar reconstruction even as U.S. diplomats worked out specific private agreements with the exiled Kuwaiti government.

The American effort to ensure that "to the victor belong the spoils" is producing some old role reversals among other countries.

Echoing the traditional American line, an official at Germany's big business federation said he hoped that Kuwait eventually returned to the normal competition of the markets.

"Yes, a lot of business will go to American firms," he said, "but we are counting on the Kuwaitis recognizing that the best offer should receive the orders."

British officials, citing Britain's wholehearted commitment to the war effort, are working overtime to salvage British business in the Gulf. Last week, Prime Minister John Major was the first coalition leader to visit the Gulf, pressing the case for a significant British contribution to Kuwait's postwar rebuilding boom.

Not everybody sees the U.S. rush into Kuwait as an example of Washington pursuing a significantly different approach.

"This is a unique case because of the military situation," said David Roche, chief European investment strategist at Morgan Stanley International in London. "I don't think you're seeing a change in culture on the part of the Americans. I think it is more a change in circumstance."

But many analysts are convinced that much more is afoot.

"These are still exceptions rather than rules," Mr. Stoga said. "Other countries have far more explicit and broader linkages between business and government than the U.S. does. Nonetheless, there is no question in my mind that we are moving the rules in the direction where the Europeans, Japanese and others have been for years."

Although expanding profits are important to the money machine over which he presides, Mr. Tabuchi has set an even more ambitious goal for his tenure. He is attempting to transform what is essentially a huge distribution network, which relies on raw marketing muscle to outsell everyone else, into a genuinely modern securities house with the innovative savvy of Wall Street's best.

Along with its affiliates, Nomura, which has total assets of \$47 billion, accounts for almost 20 percent of the trading volume on the Tokyo market and about 30 percent of the Japanese mutual fund business.

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This Time, War May Not Mean Inflation for U.S.

By Sylvia Nasar

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the Revolution to Vietnam, virtually every American war has sparked a round of inflation. But the Gulf war looks as if it will be an exception.

A series of signals — including cheaper oil and raw materials, softer prices at factories, swelling cattle herds and shrinking bonuses for sales workers — suggests inflation may retreat.

The drop could be striking, and price increases could well stay low for years. The most compelling reason for thinking so is the Federal Reserve's four-year spell of stinginess in pumping cash and credit into the economy. Since 1987, the money supply has grown at just half the rate of the early 1980s.

"We've built the foundation for lower inflation," said W. Lee Hoskins, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, noting that the Federal Reserve Board and its

chairman, Alan Greenspan, have been committed to nudging inflation down by gradually reducing money growth.

If inflation stays low, the economy would benefit. The United States would fall closer in line with Germany and Japan, whose inflation rates have averaged half of the U.S. rate, or less, in the last decade. And long-term interest rates could edge down as investors' fears of future inflation eased.

What is more, future recessions would probably be milder than the harsh downturn that ruptured the high-inflation years. One reason most economists expect the current recession to be shorter and shallower is that inflation has not raced out of control.

Many forecasters, including those at the Fed, expect consumer price inflation to average 3 percent to 4 percent this year, compared with an annual rate of almost 7 percent in the second half of 1990.

For the next few months, the rate could

hover around 2 percent, forecasters at DRI/McGraw-Hill said, as the lower cost of a barrel of crude oil works its way into a broad spectrum of consumer prices.

Last fall, spot oil prices shot toward \$40 a barrel, now oil is trading at about \$18 a barrel. That would give consumers buying power a welcome boost. "It's like a \$16 billion personal tax cut and is worth \$170 per household," said Roger E. Brinner, chief economist at DRI/McGraw-Hill.

Among the reasons the Gulf war seems not to have been inflationary are that it lasted only 42 days, quickly contained the threat to oil supplies, and was fought with arms taken from inventory.

Ordinarily, military spending overheats the economy as production surges to supply the war effort, leaving fewer goods for civilian consumption. As a result, prices rise.

The lower oil price has given the Federal

Reserve more room to fight the recession by lowering interest rates.

"Because a lessening of cost pressures has improved the outlook for prices, the easing of policy has been possible without raising new concerns in the financial markets about inflation prospects," Mr. Greenspan testified before Congress on Wednesday. And on Friday, the Federal Reserve once again pushed down interest rates.

This low-inflation scenario could stumble if, for example, oil prices took off again, the dollar suddenly plunged, or state and local governments jacked up taxes.

Four forces are helping to beat down inflation, most economists agree: weaker commodity prices, especially for energy and food; the recession, preceded by a year and a half of extremely sluggish growth; slackening wage gains; and signs productivity outside manufacturing is holding up better than expected during the downturn.

U.S. Sells Lincoln in Costliest S&L Bailout Yet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The story of the troubled Lincoln Savings & Loan Association has moved one step closer to completion following an agreement by Great Western Financial Corp. to acquire Lincoln's 28 branches from the federal government.

The government also estimated the ultimate taxpayer tab for rescuing Lincoln at \$2.6 billion, making it the costliest S&L collapse ever.

The thrift and its former owner, Phoenix businessman Charles H. Keating Jr., have become symbols

of all that went wrong in the savings and loan industry. Mr. Keating's aggressive lobbying to prevent regulators from reining in his founding institution ensured five senators in scandal.

Great Western said Friday it would pay \$1.21 billion for the Lincoln branches, all in Southern California, and their \$2.1 billion in deposits.

Of 27 proposals, Great Western's bid was the least costly to the government, according to the Resolution Trust Corp., the agency that oversees thrift bailouts.

The price was at the low end of what savings institutions have been paying to acquire branches and deposits. Great Western, based in Beverly Hills, California, is the nation's second-largest savings and loan company with assets of \$39 billion at the end of September.

Great Western acquired only \$6 million of Lincoln's assets, which include real estate in the Arizona desert and junk bonds. Regulators have said the assets were overvalued and they have written them down over the past two years.

Mr. Keating purchased Lincoln

Fed Move Puts Focus on Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Credit market participants will be looking eagerly this week for indications of the Federal Reserve's intentions and

the state of the economy following an apparent easing move by the central bank last Friday, traders and economists said.

Prices of Treasury securities swung wildly Friday, with dealers citing confusion about the move by the Fed to inject reserves into the banking system at a time when most banks appeared well stocked with money. The move lowered the key federal funds rate by a quarter point to 6 percent.

"Of course the Fed eased interest rates, because any time the central system injects a large amount of reserves, interest rates will come under pressure," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, and a leading credit market expert. "But there

are still people in the Street who have their doubts."

Reflecting those doubts, the Treasury's bellwether 7% percent, 30-year bond fell 31/32 Friday to be offered at 95 9/32. That decline boosted the yield on the long bond to 8.30 percent, up from 8.21 percent Thursday and 8.27 percent a week earlier.

The decline reversed an opening rally in bonds after the government reported that unemployment in February soared three-tenths of a percentage point, to 6.5 percent, a four-year high.

"Between the high and low," Mr. Sullivan said, "the market was ruled not only by the debate over whether the Fed had eased or whether it had made a statement to that effect, but also by reports that Middle East interests were unloading some of the huge amount of Treasury bonds they bought when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Finally, there was the latest University of Michi-

gan survey indicating a revival of consumer confidence."

Marilyn Cohen, analyst for Capital Insight Inc. of Beverly Hills, California, said the cut in the federal funds rate probably would be the last reduction for quite a while as some sectors of the economy appear to be improving. She said the February employment report was skewed by the recessionary effect of the Gulf war.

Market participants are likely to look closely at Wednesday's U.S. car sales data for the first ten days of March, an early clue about postwar demand. "It is volatile and hard to read, but important," Matthew Alexy, economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Corp., said of the car sales report.

Fred Sturm, an economist at Fuji Securities Inc., said the market would be on the lookout for further action by the Federal Reserve. "What will they do about the discount rate?" he said.

(NYT-Reuters, AP)

NOMURA: Firm Resists New Deregulation in Japan

(Continued from first finance page)

ness you do you must remember to protect your customers and investors. But the tendency was for players to forget these ethics for their own immediate profits.

"The desirable approach is not to ask who does what and who is not supposed to do what, but how efficient and how convenient the new financial system will be."

"Having said that," Mr. Tabuchi added, "further deregulation of new financial products should progress. That is an entirely different issue, how to innovate and make these new securities available to investors."

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A few years ago, Nomura's leap into a greater global role had seemed a modest step considering its success, size and willingness to experiment. But the hurdles in its path are growing more obvious:

• Its once-booming European business has slowed as Japanese companies, stung by soaring interest rates, have pulled back from issuing Euromarket securities.

• Nomura has taken the lead in acquiring a stake in specialized American financial firms to advance into businesses in which it lacks expertise, including mergers, leasing and real estate. Just a week ago, it formed a joint venture with a commodities trading specialist, Tudor Investment Corp. Some Nomura executives in the United States have complained, though, that those operations have left Nomura's activities fragmented.

• The firm suffered a black eye with the publication last year of "The House of Nomura," a book that suggested Nomura routinely breaks the rules — manipulating share prices, for example. Nomura has filed a libel suit against Al Ateah, the author, which is pending in London, but that only attracted more attention to the reported improprieties.

• The firm is struggling to cast off its image as a "kabuya," a derisive term that might be translated as "stock shop," the way one would refer to a fish store. The moniker suggests the giant securities houses are nothing but merchants, selling their wares for a commission.

"If you come right down to it, Nomura has a franchise called the Tokyo Stock Exchange," said Robert Zielinski, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities. "They'll never do as well in any other market as they have here."

A telling sign is the weakness of Nomura's U.S. operations.

On Wall Street, Nomura's operations generated just \$20 million in pretax income in the last fiscal year — a third of what Nomura earned in Hong Kong and one-eighth of its income in London. By another measure, Nomura devoted about 20 percent of its assets to the United States in the last fiscal year, but received just 4 percent of its revenues there.

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OTC Consolidated trade
ended Friday, March 1

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ended Friday, March 1

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AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT
AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE
BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO
BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY
BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI
CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS
CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC
DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM
DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW
DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG
EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ
ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA
FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK
FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU
FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE
GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO
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GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ
GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT
GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE
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IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ
IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT
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KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS
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LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LM	LN	LO
LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY
LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ
LK	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU
LV	LW	LX	LY	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF
MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP
MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MA
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ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU
MV	MW	MX	MY	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF
NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP
NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NA
NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK
NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU
NV	NW	NX	NY	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF
OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP
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OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK
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OV	OW	OX	OY	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF
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PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PA
PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK
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QV	QW	QX	QY	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF
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RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RA
RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK
RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU
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SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP
SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SA
SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK
SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU
SV	SW	SX	SY	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF
TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP
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UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU
UV	UW	UX	UY	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF
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VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VA
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VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU
VV	VW	VX	VY	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF
WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP
WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WA
WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK
WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU
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XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP
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XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK
XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU
XV	XW	XX	XY	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF
YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP
YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YA
YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK
YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU
YV	YW	YX	YY	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF
ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP
ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZA
ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK
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ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY						

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صبرنا من الازل

WORLD STOCK

Merium

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NASDAQ NATH

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AMERICAN EXC

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PORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL

ESCORT

SERVICE

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CREDIT CARDS AND

REDS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES

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OF PARTNERSHIP

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SHADOW

LONDON

MONDAY SPORTS

Germans Set Records in Both 1,600-Meter Relays

The Associated Press
SEVILLE — A German 1,600-meter relay team upset the favored Americans and sped to a world record Sunday at the World Indoor Athletics Championships.

The United States led all the way until German anchor runner Olaf Henke passed Antonio McKay at the tape.

Rico Leiz, Jens Carlowitz, Karsten Jutz and Henke clocked 3 minutes, 03.05 seconds. The second-place Americans, Raymond Pierre, Chip Jenkins, Andrew Valmore and McKay, were timed in 3:03.24, set by a U.S. team in Glasgow in 1989.

Germany also won the women's 1,600-meter relay in the world record time of 3 minutes, 27.22 seconds. The quartet of Sandra Seuser, Katrin Schreier, Annett Hesselbarth and Grit Breuer broke the 3:28.80 set by a Soviet Union team in Paris on Feb. 23.

The Soviet Union took the silver in 3:27.95 and the United States was third in 3:29.00 for an American national record.

Hollis Conway of the United

States won the men's high jump at 2.40 meters (7 feet, 10 1/2 inches), an American best and tops in the world this season. Artur Partyka of Poland was second at 2.37 and third place was shared by Javier Solomayor of Cuba and Alexei Yemel'nikov of the Soviet Union with 2.31.

Jamaica's Merlene Ottey equaled her world 200-meter mark of 22.24 seconds set only a week ago. She outran Irina Sergeyeva of the Soviet Union, who beat her in Friday's 60-meter final.

Sergeyeva clocked 22.41. In the women's 400 meters, Diane Dixon broke her American record and became the first American woman to win a world indoor title.

Dixon led from start to finish, emerging as a clear winner in 50.64 seconds, also a world championship record. Her American best of 51.77 was set in 1989 in Budapest at the world indoor championships.

Sandra Myers, American born but running for Spain, was second in 50.59 and Anita Protti of Switzerland third in 51.41. Mikhail Shchennikov of the So-

viet Union broke the world mark for the men's 5-kilometer walk in a close sprint over Giovanni De Benedicis of Italy. He became the first triple gold medal winner of the world indoor championships, having won both in Indianapolis in 1987 and in Budapest two years later.

He was timed in 18:23.55, 33/100ths of a second under the time set on Feb. 9 by teammate Frants Kostyukovich in a meet in Volgograd.

De Benedicis was close behind in 18:23.60 and Kostyukovich was third in 18:47.05. Devon Morris of Jamaica won the men's 400 meters in 46.17 seconds, ahead of Samson Kiur of Kenya, 46.43, and Cayetano Cornejo of Spain, 46.52.

Christine Wachtel of Germany also became a triple indoor gold medalist in the women's 800 meters, taking the event in 2:01.51. Violeta Becela was second in 2:01.75 with Romanian teammate Ella Kovacs third in 2:01.79.

Williams, with a strong kick coming into the final bend, beat fellow Kenyan Paul Ereng in

the men's 800 meters, but he was later disqualified for having cut in too soon at the break.

Ereng became the gold medalist with 1:47.08. Tomas De Teresa of Spain was second in 1:47.82 with Simon Hoogewerf of Canada third in 1:47.88, who fell and was hospitalized with a concussion.

Foster Defeats McKay

Foster of the United States overcame a sluggish start and Canadian rival Mark McKay to win the world indoor 60 meters hurdles title Saturday. The Associated Press reported.

In perhaps the most dramatic moment of the night, Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, whose pole vault marks indoors and outdoors are the best in the world, made the first serious attempt to clear 6.10 meters (20 feet), but was unable to do so in three attempts. Nevertheless, Bubka won the gold medal with a vault of 6.0 meters.

Bubka said he went for the height because of his recognition in the United States. "Six meters may not seem so important for the United States,

but 20 feet is," he said. "The pole vault is very popular for Americans."

In another final on Saturday, Nouredine Morceli of Algeria added the world championship to the world record he set on the same track when he held off a strong challenge from Spaniard Fermín Cacho in the men's 1,500 meters.

Foster was cut to prove himself an indoor winner after a personal disaster at the world championships in Indianapolis in 1987, when he collided with McKay and the two hurdlers crashed to the floor. Another American, Tonia Campbell, took the gold in that race.

This time Foster made no mistakes, tying the fastest time in the world this year in the semifinal, 1.74 seconds, and clocking 1.75 in the final.

Soviet Igor Kazanov took second in 1.747 and McKay had third in 1.749.

In the men's 1,500 meters, Morceli, an up-and-coming 21-year-old who set the world 1,500 record at the Seville Sports Palace on Feb. 28, won the first in international title. But his time of 3:41.57 seconds was

not close to his record run of 3:34.16.

Cacho moved up to challenge and stayed close to Morceli until the end. Behind Cacho, who clocked 3:42.68, came Portugal's Mario Silva, who beat two-time world champion Marcus O'Sullivan of Ireland to the bronze medal.

World record holder Ludmila Narozhnikova took the women's 60-meter hurdles in 7.88 seconds and Soviet jumper Larisa Berezhnaya upset German world record holder Heike Drechsler to win the women's long jump title.

Drechsler's second-round leap of 6.82 meters seemed good enough for the gold until Berezhnaya stretched to 6.84.

In the last round, Drechsler went for one final attempt to take the title but lost her stride pattern near the board and managed only 6.68.

Drechsler's silver was the first medal won by a unified Germany in an international track competition.

Germany's Heike Henkel won the women's high jump and another German, Dietmar Huff, won the men's long jump.



Merlene Ottey of Jamaica tied her 200-meter world mark of 22.24.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	41	14	.745	0
Philadelphia	37	22	.625	1 1/2
New York	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Washington	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Miami	19	41	.317	20 1/2
New Jersey	19	41	.317	20 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	37	22	.625	0
Detroit	35	24	.594	1 1/2
Atlanta	35	24	.594	1 1/2
Indiana	29	30	.483	7 1/2
Cleveland	21	38	.350	15 1/2
Charlotte	17	42	.292	19 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	39	19	.672	0
Utah	37	22	.625	1 1/2
Portland	34	24	.588	4 1/2
Dallas	22	37	.370	17 1/2
Orlando	21	38	.350	18 1/2
Minnesota	19	41	.317	20 1/2
Denver	16	43	.271	23 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	41	14	.745	0
Lakers	41	14	.745	0
Phoenix	37	22	.625	1 1/2
Golden State	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.525	6 1/2
LA Clippers	20	40	.333	17 1/2
Sacramento	17	41	.292	20 1/2

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Orlando	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Phoenix	37	22	.625	1 1/2
Golden State	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.525	6 1/2
LA Clippers	20	40	.333	17 1/2
Sacramento	17	41	.292	20 1/2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Orlando	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Phoenix	37	22	.625	1 1/2
Golden State	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.525	6 1/2
LA Clippers	20	40	.333	17 1/2
Sacramento	17	41	.292	20 1/2

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Orlando	21	38	.350	17 1/2
Phoenix	37	22	.625	1 1/2
Golden State	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.525	6 1/2
LA Clippers	20	40	.333	17 1/2
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Golden State	35	24	.594	3 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.525	6 1/2
LA Clippers	20	40	.333	17 1/2
Sacramento	17	41	.292	20 1/2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

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MONDAY SPORTS

Seton Hall Wraps Up First Big East Title, North Carolina Wins ACC

Upset of Utah Puts BYU in Tournament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Tyrone Tate, open under the basket, missed a shot as time expired in overtime, giving Brigham Young a 51-49 upset of the eighth-ranked Utes in the Western Athletic Conference tournament's championship game.

The victory in Laramie, Wyoming, made BYU one of five teams to gain the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Saturday night by winning conference championships. Florida State, Northeastern, Xavier of Ohio and Montana also advanced to the national championship playoffs.

Nate Call made two free throws with eight seconds left to put BYU ahead, by 51-49. After a timeout, Utah's Josh Grant quickly brought the ball down the court and passed under the basket to Tate, whose shot bounced off the rim.

"You can't get a better shot than that," said Utah's coach, Rick Majerus. "I feel bad for Tyrone because he believes he lost the game and that's ridiculous."

Utah (28-3) had a chance to win at the end of regulation when Walter Watts, off a pass from Tate, dunked the ball to tie the score at 44. Watts was fouled on the play by Shawn Bradley, but missed his free throw.

Big West: Top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas won its 41st in a row, beating Fresno State by 98-74 on Sunday in the Big West Conference tournament title game in Long Beach, California.

Anderson Hunt scored 23 points and Larry Johnson had 22 for UNLV (30-0), which will try to become the first team to repeat as national champion since UCLA in 1973.

Johnson and UNLV returned to full speed to post a 40th straight victory by beating California-Santa Barbara, 95-67, in the tournament semifinal on Saturday.

The Rumin' Rebels were slowed to a walk by Long Beach State's slowdown offense in a 49-29 quarterfinal victory Friday.

Fresno State (14-15) gained the final with an 87-70 victory over Pacific, aided by Wilbert Hooker's 26 points.

Midwestern Collegiate: In Dayton, Ohio, Jamie Gladden scored 18 of his 24 points in the first half as Xavier of Ohio (21-9) won its fourth league title in five years.

Metro Conference: Florida State (20-10) rallied from a 20-point deficit in the final 17 minutes to beat Louisville in Roanoke, Virginia, and take the conference title.

Charlie Ward's three-pointer with 23 seconds left was the winning basket for Florida State, which is leaving the Metro after 15 years to join the Atlantic Coast Conference next season.

Louisville (14-16), which had won the last three Metro championships, had its first losing season since 1941-42.

North Atlantic: Ron Lacey's 18 points led Northeastern (22-10) to the conference title in Boston.

Big Sky: In Missoula, Montana, Kevin Kearney scored 20 points as Montana beat Idaho to win its first Big Sky tournament championship in six attempts.

Southwest: In the tournament semifinal in Dallas, No. 5 Arkansas got an offensive boost from Roosevelt Wallace and Alyn Bowers, two players not known for their scoring.

Wallace, averaging only eight points per game, got 18 and Bowers, averaging 11 points, scored 17 for the Razorbacks (30-3).

Joey Wright scored 25 points to put No. 23 Texas (22-7) into the championship game with an 82-74 victory over Southern Methodist.

Southeastern: In Nashville, Tennessee, Melvin Cheatum and Gary Waites sparked an 11-0 second-half run as Alabama (20-9) beat Auburn, 77-59, and reached the final for the eighth time in 10 years.

Auburn had advanced to the semifinal with a 92-77 upset of Louisiana State on Friday. LSU played without star center Shquille O'Neal, who has a hairline fracture of his leg.

Elsewhere: No. 9 Arizona, already assured of the Pacific 10 title, ran its home winning streak to 64 games with a 107-65 rout of Oregon No. 20 De Paul (20-8) virtually assured itself an NCAA berth with an 80-56 blowout of visiting Notre Dame, its 12th victory in the last 13 games Northwestern became the first Big Ten team to go 0-18 in conference play when it lost to Purdue, 77-48.

(AP, UPI)



Joey Brown got ahead of Gordon Winchester on fast break for Georgetown, but Seton Hall had little trouble winning its first Big East Conference tournament title, 74-62, on Sunday in New York.

No. 2 Ohio State Is Upset, Shares Big Ten With Indiana

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

No. 21 Seton Hall, which went down to the wire in winning its first two games of the Big East tournament, didn't need any last-second heroics Sunday as the Pirates took control early and went on to beat Georgetown, 74-62, in New York and gain a spot in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's national championship tournament.

Oliver Taylor, whose shots at the buzzer won the two earlier games for Seton Hall, was named the tournament's most valuable player. He scored 15 points in the final.

Seton Hall (22-8) led by as many as 11 points in the first half of its first league championship game. As the fourth seed, it was the lowest-ranked team to win the tournament.

The sixth-seeded Hoyas (18-12) entered the tournament as a perilous choice for an at-large berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament because so many of their victories have come against non-Division I teams.

By making the final, Georgetown seemed assured of reaching the national championship playoffs for the 13th straight year.

Georgetown took its only lead of the game at 32-31 on Alonzo Mourning's jumper 53 seconds into the second half.

Seton Hall came back with a 9-2 run capped by a three-pointer by Terry Dehere, who led the Pirates with 16 points despite making only 5 of 12 shots from the field.

A driving lay-up by Lamont Morgan closed the Hoyas to 44-39 with 13:03 to play, but Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, was assessed a technical foul with 11:55 to play, the Hoyas lost possession of the ball and Dehere made both free throws.

Georgetown over got closer than six points the rest of the game. The Hoyas shot 34 percent.

Georgetown had never lost in its six previous Big East title games. Mourning led Georgetown with 22 points and 13 rebounds. DiKembe Muzombo had eight points, all in the first half, and seven rebounds. He broke Derrick Coleman's year-old tournament record of 40 rebounds by five.

Seton Hall's victory was an improbable ending to an improbable

season. The normally composed Blue Devils (26-7) were taken out of their game within five minutes.

Duke also was whistled for two technical fouls, one on the coach, Mike Krzyzewski, and another on Christian Laettner, who led Duke with 22 points.

North Carolina (25-5) avenged two regular-season losses to Duke. On Saturday, Laettner scored 20 points as Duke beat North Carolina State, 93-72, and North Carolina recovered after blowing a 16-point lead to down Virginia, 76-71.

Iowa 80, No. 2 Ohio State 69: Rodell Davis scored 19 points and Kevin Smith, a 37 percent free throw shooter, hit three key foul shots down the stretch as Iowa scored the upset that denied the visiting Buckeyes an outright Big Ten Conference championship.

It was the second straight loss for Ohio State, which ended up sharing the league title with Indiana. Both teams finished 15-3 in the Big Ten, but the Buckeyes got the league's automatic NCAA bid because they beat Indiana twice.

The Hawkeyes led by 47-39 at halftime and went up 66-56 on Davis' basket with 9:42 remaining. Jamarri Brown's basket with 4:03 left capped a 9-3 spurt that cut the lead to 69-65, but that was as close as the Buckeyes got.

No. 3 Indiana 70, Illinois 58: Eric Anderson scored 20 points to lead third-ranked Indiana to a Big Ten victory in Champaign, Illinois.

The Hoosiers (27-4, 15-3 Big Ten) raced to a 16-2 lead and then withstood repeated Illinois rallies.

Greg Graham and Calbert Cheaney each had 11 for Indiana. After the game, coaches Bob Knight of Indiana and Lou Henson of Illinois argued in the tunnel leading from the court and had to be

separated. Knight cursed Henson and Henson challenged Knight to step outside.

"His entire life is built on intimidation, and the big bully won't intimidate me," said Henson, angered when Knight left the court early, apparently to avoid him.

Big Eight: Missouri, barred from the NCAA tournament this season by probation, got 31 points from Doug Smith and beat 13th-ranked Nebraska, 90-82, in the tournament final in Kansas City, Missouri.

Missouri (20-10) used a pair of three-pointers by Melvin Booker in an 11-2 run to take the lead for good, 63-59, with 13:02 to play.

The Combskies (26-7) trailed, 76-75, after Eric Piatowski's three-pointer with 6:33 left, and a three-pointer by Beau Reid pulled Nebraska within 81-78 with 3:59 to play. Smith then made two free throws to put Missouri's lead at five.

Smith scored a tournament record 92 points in three games and was named most valuable player.

In Saturday's semifinals, Nebraska had beaten another team seemingly certainly headed for the tournament, No. 12 Kansas, 87-83. Missouri needed two overtimes to upset No. 14 Oklahoma State in the semifinals.

The difference for Missouri was Smith's two foul shots with 2.8 seconds left in the second overtime. Smith, who finished with 29 points, was fouled by Cornell Hatcher while grabbing a missed shot by Oklahoma State's Byron Houston.

Mid-American: Marcus Kennedy scored 21 points, including the game-clinching free throw with six seconds left, as top-seeded Eastern Michigan (24-6) held off Toledo and won the tournament final and NCAA berth in Detroit, 67-66, on Sunday.

(AP, UPI)

SIDELINES

Sabatini Gets Past Graf

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP)—Gabriela Sabatini, hoping to move up from No. 4, beat Steffi Graf, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), Sunday in the final of the Virginia Slims of Florida.

The top-seeded Graf knew all week that her record 186-week streak at No. 1 would end Monday, when Monica Seles moves to the top of the ladder despite taking last week off. The computer rankings are based on performances during the previous 52 weeks, and they'll no longer penalize Seles for her third-round loss last year at Boca Raton.

Graf will be ranked No. 2 this week, but Sabatini is gaining on her. In fact, she's now beaten Graf three consecutive times after losing 20 of her first 24 matches against the German.

Guy Forget of France eliminated top seed and defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 6-4, in a semifinal match of the Champions Cup in Indian Wells, California, on Saturday. Forget, the No. 3 seed, will face No. 16 Jim Courier in Sunday's final. Courier defeated Michael Stich of Germany, 6-3, 6-2.

Chris Evert, 36, and her husband Andy Mill are expecting their first child in early October, the couple announced Friday.

South African Wins European Golf

SANTA PONSA, Balearic Islands (AP)—Gavin Levenson of South Africa shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday to win the Balearic Open golf tournament, his first PGA European Tour victory in 12 years.

Tied for the lead with England's Steven Richardson after 16 holes, Levenson sank his fifth birdie of the day. Levenson's total was 282 and Richardson finished a shot back, closing with a 71.

Steve Pate held a six-stroke lead when a storm delayed completion of the third round of the Honda Classic in Coral Springs, Florida.

England Won't Change Rugby Squad

LONDON (AP)—England rugby union selectors again made history Sunday by naming the same team for the fourth successive match to face France in the grand slam showdown at Twickenham next Saturday.

No country has twice gone through a Five Nations championship campaign unchanged, although England did so in 1960.

"After beating Ireland, 16-7, we could not see any real reason to change," said England's manager, Geoff Cooke.

U.S. Soccer Team Ends Losing Streak

TAMPA, Florida (UPI)—The U.S. national soccer team scored a 2-0 exhibition victory over Olimpia of Paraguay, ending a four-game losing streak and a six-game scoring drought.

Team captain Peter Vermes scored one goal and assisted on the other to lead the U.S. team in the debut of its interim coach, John Kowalski.

Former German standout Rudi Gusztard will be named coach of the Chinese national soccer team on Wednesday.

Ronnie Moran was appointed manager of ailing English soccer champion Liverpool, replacing Kenny Dalglish. Moran's position will be reviewed at the end of the season.

For the Record

Angustine Okobia of Washington State defeated Raghbi (Rocket) Ismail of Notre Dame in the 55-meter final at the National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor track and field championships in Indianapolis on Saturday. Okobia, a native of Nigeria, clocked 6.17 seconds to 6.19 for the football star.

Greg LeMond, winner of the Tour de France, finished 25th in Sunday's first stage of the Paris-to-Nice cycling race, 27 seconds behind leaders Tony Rominger and Thierry Marie. "It was very slippery, but I ran a good race," LeMond said. "I didn't want to fall off or take any risk."

Greg Hansen and Hector (Macho) Camacho, involved in a controversial WBO junior welterweight title bout won by Hansen last month, will meet again in May in Nevada, Hansen's manager said Saturday. Camacho lost a point by swinging at his opponent after Hansen refused to touch gloves before the final round. If not for the deduction, Camacho would have kept his title on a draw.

Bobby Cruz, the former light heavyweight champion, took Robert Daniels' WBA cruiserweight title Friday night with a 12-round split decision in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Yukoh Tada, the Japanese sailor who won his class in the first BOC Challenge race, committed suicide Friday in Sydney, said an official for one of the teams in this year's race. He was 61.

(AP, UPI)

Girardelli Captures 4th World Cup Overall Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASPEN, Colorado—Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg clinched a record-tying fourth World Cup overall title in the men's slalom race on Sunday, closing out the challenge of Olympic champion Alberto Tomba of Italy.

Girardelli finished fourth in the race, won by Rudolf Nierlich of Austria, and thus earned enough points to equal the feat of Gustav Thueni of Italy and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland.

Tomba, who needed to win the remaining gate races to have a shot at catching Girardelli, made a mistake in his first run that left him in 15th place and unable to finish higher than sixth, despite

having the quickest second run. Tomba won a giant slalom race on Saturday and clinched the World Cup title in that discipline.

Girardelli now has 242 points, with runner-up Tomba at 177. Tomba will compete in only two more races, a slalom and giant slalom at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, in two weeks.

"It was a nervous situation this morning for me," Girardelli said. "I'm happy it's over."

Nierlich, the reigning world champion in giant slalom who placed second in Saturday's giant slalom here, survived a challenge to his second run, when a gatekeeper ruled he had missed a gate. A television replay, however, showed the run to be good.

Nierlich had the fastest first run of 43.53 seconds, 0.08 ahead of Sweden's Tomas Fogdöe. Austria's Michael Tritscher stood third in 44.07. Girardelli was eighth after the first run in 44.52 seconds.

Tomba nearly missed a gate midway down the course for a 45.01 clocking, 1.48 seconds behind Nierlich.

"It is very difficult in the middle, and I made a big mistake," said Tomba, disappointed with his poor showing on a course that was set by Thueni, his personal coach.

Saturday, Tomba's runs were reversed as a dominating first run was enough to give him the victory

and his first World Cup title since 1988, when he won the slalom and giant slalom titles as well as two Olympic gold medals.

Tomba had runs of 1 minute, 5.15 seconds and 1:06.77 for an aggregate of 2:11.92.

Nierlich, who stood fourth after the first run, had the quickest second run of 1:05.86 and wound up at 2:12.39.

For the first time in World Cup history, prize money is being distributed to the top five finishers in the three races here. Tomba earned \$3,500, Nierlich \$2,500 and Girardelli \$1,500.

Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg won the women's World Cup giant slalom on Sunday, Agence France Presse reported from Lake Louise, Alberta.

Wyberg, the defending world champion in the specialty, set the pace in the first run with a time of 1:06.10 and her combined time of 2:12.24 was her combined time of a second in front of Switzerland's Vreni Schneider and more than second and a half better than Austrian Sylvia Eder.

Austrian Petra Kronberger missed a gate and was disqualified. Saturday, Sabine Gierthner won her first World Cup race, beating Chantal Bounie of Switzerland by nearly a second in a women's downhill in the same place.

(AP, UPI)

Rose Is Back in Action, at \$50 a Bat

By Leonard Shapiro

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK—For almost three hours, Pete Rose signed everything placed in front of him at the Roosevelt Hotel: baseball bats, balls, scorecards, faded magazine covers, you name it. If you paid \$20 — \$50 for a bat — Rose put his name on it.

It was his first public appearance since being released in January from prison, where he had served a five-month sentence after pleading guilty to charges that he had hidden income from the Internal Revenue Service. He is now on probation and living in a Cincinnati halfway house.

The Hall of Fame may have said he is not welcome, but hundreds of fans and collectors, some waiting three hours before the doors opened, lined up with tickets to buy his autograph Saturday. The media showed up en masse as well, with camera crews from CNN and all the local stations and a number of print journalists.

Rose declined any comment other than to say hello to a few reporters he recognized.

Show organizers declined to say how much Rose was paid, although his standard fee, before he was barred from major league baseball last spring, was generally in the \$15,000-\$20,000 range. He guaranteed

at least a thousand autographs, and received more money for anything over that number. He definitely met his quota.

Dressed in a red warmup suit bearing the logo of the Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League, he arrived at 10:30 A.M. as scheduled, accompanied by his business agent, who sat next to him throughout the session.

Rose was greeted with a smattering of applause as he moved toward a table on a balcony overlooking the hotel ballroom. As fans approached the table, he shook hands with anyone who asked and many fans said Rose seemed upbeat and pleased to be there.

"He just said, 'Hello, how are you doing?'" said Charles Dietz of Whitehouse, New York, a collector who brought several baseballs for Rose to sign. "He was very friendly."

Many who waited in the line felt strongly that Rose should be judged for his accomplishments on the field, not the alleged gambling on baseball that led to his being banned from the game last spring. Said Dietz: "He's got to be in the Hall of Fame. The guy has paid his debt to society. There's a lot worse to him than Pete Rose."

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